

Great Sales Assistants Jergens

Competition Winners!

1st Prize

WEEKEND for two in PARIS was won by Mrs. N. Marshall of Braintree, Essex.

100 consolation prizes were won by:

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Miss J. Allen, Bexhill-on-Sea.	Miss A. Gaulinski, Bradley.	Miss G. Phillips, Lymington.
Mrs. D. Alexander, Cirencester.	Miss G. Gillard, Barnstaple.	Miss S. Pinder, Wheatley.
Miss D. Bagnall, Brighton 7.	Miss S. Gillett, Lichfield.	Mrs. A. Place, Blackpool.
Miss M. Barrow, 60 Dudley Road, Manchester 16.	Miss F. L. Hanks, Birkenhead.	Miss W. Pratt, Newburgh.
Mrs. E. Bartlett, Watford.	Miss G. Harris, Ammanfordcarns, S. Wales.	Mrs. J. W. Pryor, Driffield.
Mrs. W. Baue, Newburgh, Fife.	Miss E. Hedley, Crook.	Mrs. J. Richardson, Poole.
Miss M. Baxter, Long Eaton.	Mrs. D. Hollings- bee, Chatham.	Miss Y. Riley, Thurmaston.
Miss K. Bigham, Tintern.	Miss L. Isaacs, Weymouth.	Miss J. Roach, Bodmin.
Miss D. Black, Airdrie.	Miss L. Jackson, Cleithorpes.	Mrs. Roberts, Connans Quay, Nr. Chester.
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Miss J. Bousie, Penarth.	The Wirral.	Mrs. I. A. Russell, Romford.
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Miss V. Davie, Aylesbury.	Miss B. Mason, John Fisher Street, London E.1.	Miss M. Thomas, Poole.
Miss E. C. Davies, Prestatyn.	Miss M. McGregor, Airdrie.	Miss M. Thomas, Port Talbot.
Mrs. M. L. Day, Maghull.	Miss G. Monks, 21a Neith Grove, London W.12.	Miss L. Thornton, Grays.
Miss B. Deamer, Harlow.	Mrs. C. Moulds, 16 Eastwood Road, Sheffield 11.	Miss E. Trotter, Aylesbury.
Mrs. J. Enticott, Yeovil.	Miss P. Mutimer, Hook.	Miss W. Ward, Urmston.
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Mrs. F. M. Faw- throp, Halifax.		Mrs. N. Williams, Brighton.
Miss B. Furner, Dover.		Miss A. Young, 26 Capern Grove, Birmingham 32.



C&D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

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1966

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FOR OUTSTANDING EXPORT
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C & D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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Effects of the Budget REPRESENTATION BY THE SOCIETY

FOLLOWING the proposals in the Budget for the implementation of a selective employment tax (see p. 446) the Pharmaceutical Society is considering making a representation to the Government that pharmacists and people engaged wholly or mainly in dispensing should be included in the "neutral zone" for payroll tax purposes.

A member of Council had referred to the matter at the monthly Council meeting of the Society, claiming that the imposition of the tax would lead to a rise in the cost of dispensing. (Services classed as "neutral zone" are to get their tax fully refunded.)

N.P.U. Executive

NEW OFFICERS APPOINTED

THE new *Chairman* of the National Pharmaceutical Union is Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst, J.P. He was elected in succession to Mr. W. T. Rees at a special meeting of the Executive Committee at the new Mallinson House on April 25. On taking the chair Mr. Brocklehurst, who last held the office in 1945, thanked Mr. Rees on behalf of the Executive and the membership for his services to the N.P.U. group of organisations and presented him with a past-chairman's badge. Mr. H. G. Moss was elected *Vice-chairman*, the second time he has held the office in the past nine years. Mr. W. J. Tristram, C.B.E., J.P., was re-elected *Treasurer* for the fifth year running.

Advance Payment

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONTRACTORS

THE 80 per cent. advance payment now being made to chemist contractors on the first working day of each month

depends upon the pharmacist's sending a *separate* signed copy of the invoice (Form EC34A) to the Executive Council. It is understood that, in April, a considerable number of pharmacies did not do that. A reminder is therefore given to all chemist contractors, that if they fail to submit a duplicate invoice form to the Executive Council, they may suffer delay in receiving the payment-on-account, or may not receive it at all.

Hospital Salary Increases

NEW LONDON WEIGHTING

A SALARY increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for hospital pharmacists and pharmaceutical students was agreed at a meeting of Pharmaceutical Whitley Council Committee "C" held on April 27. The increase is effective from April 1. New rates of London weighting were also agreed. With effect from October 1 London weighting for staff age twenty-one and over will be £75 per annum.

Import Duty

MORE TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS

THE Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 3) Order 1966, published as S.I. 1966 No. 483, lists a number of chemicals which have been temporarily exempted from import duty from May 5. Among them are

norethandrolone, chloroacetamide, histamine dihydrochloride and ergosterol—exempted until December 31, and clomiphene dihydrogen citrate until July 7. The existing exemption for oxalic acid has been extended until December 31 and for urea until July 7.

British Approved Names

THE following supplementary list of approved names has been issued by the British Pharmacopœia Commission:

APPROVED NAME	OTHER NAMES
Adenosine phosphate	Adenosine 5'-(dihydrogen phosphate), Adenosine Monophosphate
Arginine glutamate	AMP, My-B-Den
Benzquinamide	L-Arginine salt of L-glutamic acid (Modumate)
	2-Acetoxy-3-dicethylcarbamoyl-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-2H-benzo[a]quinolizine (Quantril)
Bromelains	A concentrate of proteolytic enzymes derived from <i>Ananas comosus</i> Merr (Ananase)
Calcium trisodium pentate	Calcium chelate of the trisodium salt of diethylenetriamine-NN'N''N'''-penta-acetic acid
Carphenazine	10-{3-[4-(2-Hydroxyethyl) piperazin-1-yl] propyl}-2-propionylphenothiazine (Proketazine is the dimaleate)
Cetalkonium chloride	Benzylhexadecyldimethylammonium chloride (Present in Bonjela)
Dimefline	8-Dimethylaminomethyl-7-methoxy-3-methylflavone (Remeflin is the hydrochloride)
Ethambutol	NN'-Di-(1-hydroxymethylpropyl)ethylene diamine (Myambutol is the dihydrochloride)
Fluprednisolone	6α-Fluoro-11β,17α,21-trihydroxy-pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione (Alphadrol)
Flurothyl	Di(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl) ether (Indoklon)
Gentamicin	An antibiotic produced by <i>Micromonospora purpurea</i> (Garamycin)

CIVIC OCCASION: The mayor of Enfield (Councillor Miss K. J. Harvey) in conversation with the chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union (Mr. W. Talvan Rees) at "official" opening of the Union's new headquarters at Southgate (see "C. & D.", April 30, p. 426). The N.P.U. occupies five floors of the new building, giving 50 per cent. more floor area than at its former premises at Queen Square; the remaining floor is to be let on short-term lease. Also in the group are Dr. J. C. Parkinson (deputy secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (president of the Society), the mayoress (Miss M. M. Harvey) and Mr. J. Wright (N.P.U. secretary).



Heteronium bromide	1-Methyl-3-pyrrolinyl-1-phenyl- α -(2-thienyl)glycolate methobromide
Levamphetamine	(-)- α -Methylphenethylamine, (-)-2-Aminopropylbenzene, (-)-Amphetamine (Cydril is the succinate)
Methylbenzethonium chloride	Benzyl dimethyl-2-{2-[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) cresoxy] ethoxy} ethylammonium chloride
Methyldopate	Ethyl (-)-2-amino-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-methylpropionate (Aldomet injection is the hydrochloride)
Metofoline	1-(4-Chlorophenethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6,7-dimethoxy-2-methylisoquinoline
Oetatropine methylbromide	8-Methyl-O-(2-propylvaleryl) tropinium bromide, Anisotropine methylbromide (Valpin)
Oxandrolone	17 β -Hydroxy-17 α -methyl-2-oxa-5 α -androstane-3-one (Anavar)
Pentapiperide	1-Methyl-4-(3-methyl-2-valeryl-oxy)piperidine (Quilene is the methylsulphate)
Phenyl amino-salicylate	Phenyl 4-aminosalicylate (Fenamisal (L.N.N.) Phenyl-PAS-Tebamin)
Piperazine calcium edetate	A chelate produced by reacting ethylenediamine-NNN'-N'-tetra-acetic acid with calcium carbonate and piperazine (Perin)
Propiolactone	β -Propiolactone (Betaprone)
Thenium closylate	Dimethyl-(2-phenoxyethyl)-2-phenyl ammonium 4-chlorobenzenesulphonate (Present in Ancaris)

Thiabendazole	2-(1-hiazol-4-yl) benzimidazole (Mintezol, Thiabendazole)
Trometamol	2-Amino-2-hydroxymethylpropane-1,3-diol (Tromethamine, Falatrol, Trizma)

SCOTTISH NEWS

Meeting of Executive

DISCUSSIONS WITH AN INSPECTOR

THE resident secretary in Scotland of the Pharmaceutical Society is to discuss the subject of washing facilities in pharmacies in relation to the Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, with the chief sanitary inspector of Edinburgh. That was decided at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society's Scottish Executive in Edinburgh on April 13. A letter from the chief inspector was read and it was agreed that improved facilities were desirable. No agreement was reached in a discussion on the advisability of unit-pack dispensing. It was intimated that the following members were due to retire this year but were eligible for re-election:—J. Maclean, Auchinleck; M. S. Maconochie, Dundee; F. Melrose, Glenrothes; A. Roxburgh, Prestwick; G. Shepherd, Aberdeen, and H. T. Thomas, Kelso. The meeting of scrutineers, it was agreed, would take place on June 14. Mr. G.

Calder agreed to address the annual meeting and Branch Representatives' meeting in Edinburgh on the recent developments in hospital pharmacy being carried out in Aberdeen. It was reported that the Executive's nominee, Mr. A. M. McKellar, Cowdenbeath, had been appointed to the West Fife Hospitals Board of Management. Mr. W. S. Tait has resigned from the Agricultural and Veterinary subcommittee on health grounds.

Oxytetracycline

PRICING OF PRESCRIPTIONS

FOLLOWING the expiry of the oxytetracycline patent The Department of Health for Scotland has informed chemist contractors that, after June 1, the price they will be allowed when the antibiotic is prescribed by the approved and not the brand name, if more than one proprietary preparation of oxytetracycline exists, will be that of the "lowest priced proprietary generally available." In memorandum ECS(P)IA/1965 chemists were asked to note on all prescriptions ordering tetracyclines, meprobamate, chloramphenicol and capsules of penicillin V other than by brand name the name of the manufacturer or supplier. No such note need be made after June 1 on prescriptions ordering oxytetracycline otherwise than by brand name, but chemists should continue to note the name of the manufacturer or supplier on prescriptions ordering other tetracyclines, meprobamate, chloramphenicol and capsules of penicillin V.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE COSTS

Proprietary and their equivalents in Scotland

THE Scottish Home and Health Department has published a list of proprietary preparations and equivalent or similar non-proprietary preparations showing, for the information of doctors, the estimated savings if the non-

proprietary preparations are prescribed. A similar list for England and Wales was recently published by the Ministry of Health (see *C. & D.*, April 16, p. 374). The items in the Scottish list are given below.

QUANTITY	PROPRIETARY NAME	TOTAL N.H.S. COST	EQUIVALENT OR SIMILAR NON-PROPRIETARY PREPARATION	TOTAL N.H.S. COST	ESTIMATED ANNUAL SAVING IN SCOTLAND*
		s. d.		s. d.	£
8 fl. oz.	Agarol emulsion	4 0½	Emulsion liquid paraffin and phenolphthalein, B.P.C.	3 3	3,000
8 fl. oz.	Aludrox gel	4 0½	Aluminium hydroxide mixture, B.N.F.	3 8	3,000
1 fl. oz.	Brovon inhalant	12 5	Compound adrenaline and atropine spray, B.P.C.	3 5½	12,000
25	Codis tablets	3 6	Soluble compound codeine tablets, B.P.	3 5	3,000
2 fl. oz.	Coscopin linctus	4 3	Noscapine linctus, B.P.C.	2 11½	1,000
10	Dexedrine tablets, 5 mgm.	2 5½	Dexamphetamine tablets, B.P., 5 mgm.	2 2½	2,000
2 fl. oz.	Ethnine linctus	3 5½	Pholcodine linctus, B.P.C.	3 1	2,000
50	Fergon tablets	3 8½	Ferrous gluconate tablets, B.P.	2 11	4,000
10	Nembutal capsules 100 mgm.	3 5	Pentobarbitone capsules, B.P., 100 mgm.	3 3	6,000
10	Neo epinine No. 2 compound spray solution	6 5	Compound isoprenaline spray, B.P.C.	3 6½	1,000
2 fl. oz.	Panadol elixir	5 10	Paracetamol elixir for infants	3 6½	1,000
25	Panadoi tablets	3 7½	Paracetamol tablets, B.P., 0.56	2 10	14,000
—	Riddobron inhalant, 25 gm.	15 3½	Compound adrenaline and atropine spray, B.P.C., 25 mil.	3 4	1,000
60	Serpasil tablets 0.1 mgm.	4 9½	Reserpine tablets, B.P., 0.1 mgm.	4 0½	
	0.25 mgm.	7 9	0.25 mgm.	4 9½	
	1 mgm.	22 1	1 mgm.	11 2	10,000
25	Solprin tablets	2 10	Soluble acetylsalicylic acid tablets, B.P.	2 5½	11,000
10	Theominal tablets	2 11½	Phenobarbitone and theobromine tablets, B.P.C.	2 6½	3,000
25	Veganin tablets	3 6	Compound codeine tablets, B.P.	2 10	2,000

*Figure given is the estimated annual saving in Scotland if the non-proprietary preparation were prescribed.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Council Urges Caution

DRUG ADDICTS OPERATING

A STATEMENT issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland advises all pharmacists to exercise caution in supplying large quantities of Dangerous Drugs, barbiturates or other controlled preparations requisitioned by certain doctors for use in their practices. The circular also warns pharmacists to be on the alert for drug addicts and gives descriptions of seven people known to be procuring controlled preparations on forged prescriptions in the Dublin area.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

THE Future of Pharmacy Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland has so far received a disappointing response to inquiries regarding a possible pharmacy survey in the Province. Although hindered in its work by lack of statistical information it has decided that at least a 70 per cent. return would be necessary to make the project worth while.

THE REPUBLIC

A LECTURE on "The Role of the Pharmacist in the Public Health Services" is being given by Dr. T. Whittet (deputy chief pharmacist in the [U.K.] Ministry of Health) in the College of Pharmacy, Shrewsbury Road, Dublin, at 8.30 p.m. on May 10.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Two revised advisory leaflets issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are:— No. 271 Potato and Tomato Blight; No. 277 Reversion Disease and Gall Mite of Black Currant (H.M. Stationery Office, price fourpence each).

A REPORT in *The Times* (May 3) says that the United States Food and Drug Administration is to investigate the effectiveness of about 4,000 drugs now being sold in America. The investigation will begin this summer under the auspices of the National Research Council.

THE Ministry of Health has informed the Executive Councils' Association (England) that it is prepared to agree to the inclusion of appropriate widths of conforming bandages in the Drug Tariff, subject to the preparation of satisfactory specifications (see *C. & D.*, January 29, p. 97). The Ministry is also considering the addition of suitable sizes and lengths of Tubigrip.

THE Laboratory of the Government Chemist will be open to visitors on October 5 and 6. Admission will be by ticket, application for which should be addressed to the Government Chemist, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. Applicants should state any preference for the afternoon of October 5 or the morning or afternoon of October 6.

THE council of the Association of Consulting Scientists has been reconstituted for 1966-67, and now comprises:—*Chairman*, Dr. H. H. Chambers (Sondes Place Research Institute); *Vice-chairman*, Dr. F. N. Woodward, C.B.E. (Arthur D. Little Research Institute); *Treasurer*, Dr. G. W. Ferguson (Parry and Ferguson); *Secretary*, W. H. Stevens (Geochemical Laboratories), Park House, Hawthorne Road, Bromley, Kent; *Members*, Dr. M. Barent (Barent & Johnson); R. K. Chalmers (Bostock Hill & Rigby); H. Pritchard (Harry Pritchard); Dr. H. Rose (International Research and Development Co., Ltd.); C. E. Waterhouse (Huntingdon Research Centre).

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

North Staffordshire.—*Chairman*, P. E. Taylor; *Vice-chairman*, N. W. Durber; *Treasurer*, G. L. Walton; *Assistant Secretary*, G. B. Sockett; *Secretary*, C. E. Turner, 430 Hartshill Road, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.

Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley.—*Chairman*, W. T. Rees; *Vice-Chairman*, B. L. Morris; *Treasurer*, B. Newell; *Secretary*, R. I. Mitchell, 239 Parc Road, Cwmparc, Treorchy, Rhondda, Glam.

West Hertfordshire.—*Chairman*, E. T. Neal; *Vice-chairman*, J. C. Cox; *Treasurer*, J. Wilman; *Programme Secretary*, R. M. Barrett, Bryher, Grove Road, Tring; *Secretary*, J. E. Anderson, Palpebra, Chipperfield Road, King's Langley, Herts (telephone: King's Langley 3627; daytime, Hemel Hempstead 4566).

SPORT

Golf

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB. A competition was played over the Brunts Field links for the Eric Knott salver, recently. *Results:* *Winner*, D. F. Mitchell (12), 70. *Section 1*, J. H. Scott (14), 72. *Section 2*, H. H. Campbell (19), 73; G. Miller (24), 73.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Planned distribution

I find myself very much in agreement with your editorial chastisement (p. 431) of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. The detailed arguments in support of the Council's resolution on a planned service would have been admirable were it not that the principle sought had already been granted by the Branch Representatives a year ago, and on the initiative of the Representatives themselves. The Council's report on that resolution (*C. & D.*, March 12, p. 246) was that, in order to promote discussion on the subject, the Council would itself put forward a resolution to the 1966 meeting of Branch Representatives in much the same terms—if, as you point out—less emphatic than that of the Representatives in 1965. I cannot quite understand the purpose of the resolution. Consent has been given by last year's meeting for the Council to "seek powers." The new Council motion says that legislation should provide for the implementation of planned distribution. I should have thought that the "powers" mentioned in the Branch Representatives' motion of a year ago could only refer to legislation. It would seem, therefore, that the Council's motion for May 19 is either belated or premature—belated in that the consent being sought is already in the Council's hands; premature in that all that the Council has to offer at the moment is that, when a scheme has been worked out, it will submit the scheme for approval to the membership. It follows then, that all that has been stated in the Council's memorandum on p. 422 is in the nature of a "progress" report, if that is the correct word, and I cannot see the necessity for a resolution to acquaint the Representatives with the many factors of which the earnest student of pharmaceutical affairs is not unaware. The sooner a draft scheme is in the hands of the branches, the sooner a comprehensive plan can be worked out. The situation may, at the moment, be complicated by the impending proposed legislation for medicines, of which the general membership has no knowledge, but I am unable to grasp in what manner the acceptance of the Council's motion can affect that problem.

Sphere for investment

One of the paragraphs in the Council's statement concerning planned distribution says that consideration should be given to the increasing interest in pharmacy as a sphere for investment, as shown by the number of unqualified individuals or corporate bodies seeking outlets in pharmacy, without any knowledge of what is involved. Legislation dealing with planned distribution could scarcely be expected to be wide enough to repeal a legal position that has existed throughout the greater part of the Society's existence. That the situation is being exploited to an ever-increasing extent is patent, and, in principle, utterly wrong. A resolution from the Council, limited to that situation and asking authority to seek legislation to control it and to prohibit its extension, would meet with a measure of approval.

Mitte 59,000

The news item relating to the zeal of the pharmacy students in Edinburgh in a worthy cause calls for comment. It appears that, working in relays over a week-end, sixty students turned out 59,000 rhubarb pills. The work was done in a shop window in full view of the public, who responded to the novelty of the occasion by donating over £100 to charity. I drew the attention of a retired veteran colleague to the paragraph—my older colleagues would recognise him at once from his calloused palm and over-developed muscles of his right arm, together with a tendency to allow his weight to rest almost wholly on his right leg—and waited for his reaction. "Not bad," he said grudgingly, "Not bad. But they would have raised ten times that sum if they had made phosphorus pills!" I gently reminded him that what the students were engaged in was charity, not arson; that phosphorus pills, therapeutically, were valueless and always had been, while no one had ever challenged the action and uses of rhubarb pills. At the present rate of consumption, Edinburgh should be equal to meeting the local demand for pil. rhei co. for some time to come.

"MONOPOLY" IN COLOUR FILMS

Kodak, Ltd., advised to lower prices and discounts

SIGNIFICANT reductions in the selling prices set by Kodak, Ltd., for the colour film, and in the company's charges for processing, are recommended in a Monopolies Commission "Report on the Supply and Processing of Colour Film," published on April 28 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 9s. 6d.). The Commission recommended that the new prices should be fixed by the Board of Trade after consultation with Messrs. Kodak.

Margins Criticised

Another recommendation was that the normal retailer's discount on the sale of colour film should be reduced to "not substantially more" in actual amount than that on comparable black-and-white film [the rate of discount is already less on the colour film]. Kodak films should also, the Commission hold, be available to any retailer who wishes to deal in them. The Commission state:—

"We doubt whether the traditional margins in the chemists' trade have much to do with the level of margins allowed on colour film, for the margins for selected products sold by chemists, as shown in the lists submitted to us by Kodak itself, in fact vary from 20 per cent. to 38 per cent. In effect, 30 per cent. is the traditional minimum chemists' margin for photographic film and Kodak bears considerable responsibility for maintaining this tradition and applying it to colour as well as to black and white film. Any such move on the part of Kodak would, of course, meet strong opposition from the organised retailers, but we do not believe that this could be effective or could bring about any reduction in Kodak's trade. It is, of course, impossible to isolate the costs and profits of retail trading in the particular goods with which we are concerned. A retail margin of 30 per cent. is, we think, high for packaged goods of small bulk which have a quick turnover and are restocked by the supplier at short notice. We are struck in particular by the fact that the retailer can earn two or three times as much by selling a colour film as by the more-or-less identical operation of selling a black-and-white film; and if the colour film is process-paid the margin is nearly doubled again without his being required to give any additional service. As far as we can ascertain, the matter of financing of stocks hardly arises in this connection because of the credit terms allowed and the small stocks normally carried: the retailer has often sold the film for cash before the time arrives for him to pay for it. Kodak says that a great deal more is involved in the selling of colour film than a simple exchange of cash for a packaged commodity; that a proportion of customers need advice both on the kind of film to buy and on how to get the best results from it; that retailers who keep trained staff capable of giving such advice probably earn on average the margins they receive; and that the company does everything possible to encourage its appointed dealers to give

this kind of service. We do not find these arguments convincing."

Other recommendations are that the import duty on colour films should be abolished and that customers should be free to stipulate where their film should be processed. There should be no maintained or recommended retail price for processing, and suppliers should be prepared to consider giving technical help to independent processors who might wish to undertake the processing of the films that have so far been sold on a process-paid basis.

The recommendations are the outcome of the Commission's findings that the monopoly position of Kodak, Ltd. (more than 70 per cent. of the market in 1964) allows scope for economies of scale that would be passed on to the consumer. Messrs. Kodak's monopoly position is not felt by the Commission to be, of itself, acting against the public interest, nor is the objection that a reduction in the company's prices would strengthen its hold on the market regarded as valid. They believe that the company's pricing policy (so far as that relates to its own selling prices) is a result of its monopoly position and that, in the light of the high profits aimed at and obtained, it operates against the public interest.

A note of dissent by two members of the Commission from the conclusion their colleagues arrived at on Messrs. Kodak's pricing policy is appended to the report. They say that the company's overall profit level, although substantial and fairly high in relation to that of industry generally, is reasonable compared with those of other

fast-growing companies and companies producing "hobby" goods.

Company's Comments

Commenting on the report Messrs. Kodak say:—

"On a preliminary reading, the report appears to be a fair and reasonable presentation, and we are pleased that the Commission expresses its appreciation for the assistance given to it by Kodak, Ltd., since the investigation began in June 1963. . . . Also, that at this stage the Commission has only published recommendations to the President of the Board of Trade, and the company will welcome the opportunity of discussing these recommendations with the President.

The Commission has recommended that the question of Kodak prices and discounts should be discussed with the Board of Trade. Until such discussions have taken place, the company feels it would be wrong to make any comment other than that its discounts are traditional, bearing a relationship both to those discounts offered by other photographic manufacturers and those offered by manufacturers of non-photographic products handled by the same retailers.

However, it is significant that the Commission were not unanimous in their views. . . ."

In a written reply in the House of Commons on April 28 MR. DOUGLAS JAY (President of the Board of Trade) accepted the general conclusions of the report and said that an immediate review of the import duty on films had been put in hand. He asked for representations from all interested parties, and hoped to arrive at a decision within three months. He would discuss with Messrs. Kodak recommended price cuts.

TAXATION CHANGES

Budget "payroll" tax is counterbalanced for manufacture

THE introduction of a selective employment tax to be collected with the employer's national insurance contributions was the main surprise ingredient of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget speech to Parliament on May 3. Estimated to bring in a net yield of £135 millions in 1966-67, the weekly payments an employer will have to make for each employee from September 5 are: Men, 25s.; women and boys under eighteen, 12s. 6d.; girls under eighteen, 8s. The tax will not be charged on contributions in respect of self-employment. Proposals will be put forward for refunding or counterbalancing the effect of the tax upon certain categories of employers and for paying premiums to manufacturing establishments. In respect of each employee in a manufacturing establishment, for whom the employer has paid the tax, the premium will be at the following weekly rates:—Men, 32s. 6d.; women and boys, 16s. 3d.; girls, 10s. 6d. Further details are given in a White Paper Cmnd. 2986 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.).

Other proposals in the Budget were:

Corporation Tax—Fixed at 40 per cent.

Temporary Import Surcharge.—To end in November.

Capital Gains Tax.—From April 6, the special capital gains tax charge of 35 per cent. accruing to companies not yet within the charge to corporation tax in respect of any source of income is superseded. Gains will now be chargeable to corporation tax.

Customs and Excise.—Import duty on hydrocarbon oils (mainly lubricating oils) imported from European Free Trade Association countries reduced to twopence per gall. from September 1.

Purchase Tax.—No change but the Chancellor warned that he would use the regulator during the year if necessary.

Overseas Investments.—Voluntary restraint urged to slow down investment from Britain to "developed" countries in the sterling areas. Every effort should be made to finance projects from local sources of capital. (Projects costing less than £25,000 a year in the countries concerned would be exempt.)

Sale of Postage Stamps.—Shops wishing to sell postage stamps would no longer require a licence.

Small Vans Allowances.—Small vans which were precluded from initial allowances because they could be used for private purposes, will qualify for allowances when genuinely used for trade purposes.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

A COMMITTEE to inquire into the profits of firms supplying drugs to the National Health Service was suggested by Mr. K. LOMAS on May 2, but Mr. KENNETH ROBINSON pointed out that the subject fell within the Sainsbury Committee's terms of reference. Mr. LOMAS then referred to "Messrs. Pfizer" producing a drug "identical to one produced by I.C.I. but selling it at three times the price." Was that being considered by the Committee or would it be referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes? Mr. ROBINSON replied that the matter had better be left to the Committee which he understood had sent a detailed financial questionnaire to pharmaceutical firms.

Mr. NIGEL FISHER interposed "In order to put this matter into proper perspective, would the Minister confirm that in fact the price index for 1,200 major prescriptions of medicines actually declined by 4 per cent. per annum in 1962 and 1963 and rose by only 2 per cent. in the whole period between 1955 and 1965, although at the same time the prices of manufactured goods as a whole rose by 26 per cent.?"

Mr. ROBINSON said he would want notice before he could confirm or deny the figures. The Ministry had recently been able to negotiate some substantial reductions in prices through the voluntary price regulation scheme.

Increase in Prescribing

Mr. KENNETH LEWIS asked the Minister of Health on May 2 whether the increase in the prescribing of drugs and the consequent increase in costs arose from more of the cheaper drugs being prescribed, or from a greater prescribing by doctors of more expensive drugs. Mr. ROBINSON "The increase in the number and cost of prescriptions has not been confined to cheap or expensive drugs, but is reflected in almost all therapeutic groups."

Hearing Aid Batteries

When Mr. FRANK ALLASEN suggested on May 2 that hearing aid batteries should be available to pensioners through chemists by means of N.H.S. prescriptions Mr. CHARLES LOUGHLIN (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) said there would be extreme difficulties in attempting to put batteries on prescriptions at present "we do not want to impose additional burdens on the medical profession at present, because they are overworked. There were more than 600 hearing aid centres and hospitals issuing such batteries to National Health Service patients."

Abortifacients

MRS. RENE SHORT asked the Home Secretary on April 28 if he would take steps by legislation or otherwise to prevent the sale of abortifacient drugs. Mr. ROY JENKINS (Home Secretary) said it would not be practicable to prohibit the sale of many of the substances that were taken in the belief that they would terminate pregnancy, since they were substances in common use for other purposes. He was, however, keep-

ing the matter under review, and would be ready to consider introducing new restrictions on any particular drug shown to be harmful. MRS. SHORT then said that 14,000 pharmacists in the United Kingdom had been advised not to sell the drugs, "which are expensive, ineffective for the purpose and positively dangerous." She wanted the Home Secretary to agree that the only way to solve the problem was to prohibit manufacture. Mr. JENKINS said he would discuss the matter with the Minister of Health. He was not opposed to the banning of a particular drug where it was shown to be a specific cause of danger and difficulty.

Cancer, Vaccine Treatment.

Mr. GORONWY ROBERTS (Minister, Education and Science) informed Mr. A. BEANEY in a written answer on May 2 that he was aware of the clinical trial of a vaccine treatment for cancer at the Detroit Institute of Cancer Research and reported upon in a medical journal. The development of the treatment reflected the growing interest in tumour immunology.

Consumer Protection

Mr. A. M. F. PALMER asked the President of the Board of Trade on May 2 if it was proposed to introduce in this session legislation for consumer protection similar to the Protection of Consumers (Trade Descriptions) Bill introduced in the last Parliament. Mr. DOUGLAS JAY (President, Board of Trade) said "I intend to introduce this legislation as soon as Parliamentary time permits. I cannot at present say whether it will be possible this session."

Narcotic Drugs Control

Dr. DAVID KERR asked the Home Secretary what action he proposed to take to control more effectively the distribution and consumption of addictive drugs. Mr. ROY JENKINS, in a written reply on April 28, indicated that he was studying the adequacy of the Dangerous Drugs controls in the light of the recommendation of the Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction.

Mr. W. F. DEEDES asked the Minister of Health what action he had taken to implement the recommendation of the Brain Committee on drugs. Mr. KENNETH ROBINSON, in a written answer on April 28, said that the treatment facilities were under review, and the Government had decided to accept the recommendation to set up an advisory committee on the whole problem of drug addiction. Consideration was still being given to the Committee's other main recommendations, which required legislation.

Prescriptions Increase

Mr. J. BRUCE-GARDYNE asked the Secretary of State for Scotland what was the increase, "by percentage and numbers," in prescriptions under the National Health Service in Scotland, comparing the month of January 1966 with the month of January 1965. Mr.

WILLIAM ROSS (Secretary of State for Scotland) in a written answer on April 27 said "40 per cent.; 753,992." Mr. BRUCE-GARDYNE then asked Mr. ROSS what increase, by percentage and numbers, there had been in prescriptions under the National Health Service in Scotland in the year to January 31, 1966, compared with the previous year. Mr. ROSS replied "20.5 per cent.; 4,494,150."

Purchase Tax Repayment

Mr. R. MATHEW asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would take steps, by legislation or otherwise, to see that purchase tax already paid to the revenue was repaid in all instances in which the retailer lost goods through no fault of his own (including theft where underwriters would not accept the risk).

Mr. JOHN DIAMOND (Chief Secretary to the Treasury) in a written answer on April 27 said "No."

The Misrepresentation Bill was given a first reading in the House of Lords on April 26.

Colour Films

Commenting on the report of the Monopolies Commission on the supply and processing of colour films Mr. DOUGLAS JAY on April 28 said "The Commission's recommendation on the import duty carries great weight as an expression of the consumer interest, but does not in itself cover all the considerations to which the Board of Trade must, under the Import Duties Act 1958, have regard. Before coming to a final conclusion on this recommendation, therefore, I am putting in hand an immediate review of the duty on colour film, which will permit interested parties to make representations. I hope that this review will be completed within a period of three months."

LEGAL REPORTS

Trade Mark Infringements

IN the High Court, London, on April 29, Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., Portman Square, London, W.1, consented to an order by Mr. Justice Pennycuik restraining them from infringing the registered trade marks Pfizer, Terramycin and Tetracycline, owned by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A., and from reproducing copies of labels attached to the containers of tetracycline made by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, who hold the copyright of the labels. The London company agreed to pay costs and was ordered to deliver up all infringing material within fourteen days.

Unauthorised Sale of a Poison

FINES totalling £10, with £6 6s. costs, were imposed by the Birmingham City magistrates recently on Birmingham Co-operative Society, Ltd., for offences under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Mr. A. C. CASTLE, for the Pharmaceutical Society, said that a woman had been able to buy Optabs without a prescription at a Sheldon branch of the Society. The Co-operative Society admitted selling a substance containing adrenaline when not an authorised

seller of poisons, and selling it in a container not labelled according to the provisions of the Act. The prosecution was the first brought against the Society under the Act, and the fact that the product was on sale at the shop was the result of a slip by its wholesale department.

Not as Labelled

AT Park petty sessions on April 19, Davanti Preparations, Ltd., were summoned under Sections 2 and 6 of the Food and Drugs Act by the local authority for selling at a pharmacy in Kensington High Street, a quantity of Drinamyl tablets. The tablets were certified by the public analyst, Dr. Amphlett Williams, to contain 3.5 mgm. of dexamphetamine sulphate and 22 mgm. of amylbarbitone per tablet instead of 5 mgm. and 32 mgm. respectively, as labelled, a deficiency of 30 per cent. For the defendants, who pleaded guilty, it was stated that tablets having the same constituents in approximately the same proportions as had been found by the analyst were also available on the market and closely resembled Drinamyl tablets. The vendor was uncertain from whom he had received the supply of tablets in question, and was unable to explain how they came to be in a container bearing the name of Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., from which the sampling officer had been served. A fine of £5 for selling a drug not of the substance demanded, £5 for giving a false label in connection with the tablets, with £7 costs, were imposed.

LSD Test Case

IN what was said to be the first prosecution of its kind, freelance photographer and writer Roger Leonard Lewis, Eaton Mews, London, S.W.1, was convicted at Marlborough Street magistrates' court recently on charges of possessing thirteen cubes of sugar containing lysergic acid diethylamide 25, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or unlawfully obtained, and aiding and abetting an unknown person to sell the drug at premises not registered under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Lewis told the magistrate he read of the drug in *London Life*, and had heard that it was supposed to improve the mind. He asked after the drug among patrons of a Chelsea coffee bar and a stranger sold him the sugar cubes for £3, telling him he had made the drug himself. Defending solicitor argued that to accuse the purchaser of aiding and abetting an illegal sale was carrying the meaning of the charge too far. Lewis was apparently ignorant that to purchase the drug otherwise than on prescription was an offence. As to the offence of unlawful possession, the solicitor submitted that the real purpose of the charge was to enable the police to trace the original perpetrator by detaining the possessor of the property. The law required the possessor to give a reasonable explanation as to how he came by the property, and Lewis had done that by telling the truth—that he purchased the drug in a coffee bar. Prosecuting solicitor submitted that, since Lewis was aware of

the full circumstances of the transaction, he was guilty of aiding and abetting. Whether he knew that the circumstances constituted an offence was immaterial. The magistrate found both charges proved and discharged Lewis conditionally for a year on payment of £25 fine with £10 10s. costs. Defending solicitor said he would ask the magistrate to state a case.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

ILFORD, LTD.—Dr. A. J. O. Oxford has been appointed a director.

NORCROS, LTD.—Mr. D. Kirkness has been appointed a director.

APEX CONSTRUCTION, LTD.—Authorised capital of the company has been increased to £100,000 to bring the issued capital more into line with the assets employed.

PHOTO LABORATORIES (LONDON), LTD.—The company have acquired the whole issued share capital of Sigma Photo Service, Ltd., Queensway, London, W.2. Mr. Saoulis (formerly managing director, Sigma Photo Service, Ltd.) has been appointed to the board of Photo Laboratories (London), Ltd.

EUCRYL, LTD.—The parent company is to be turned into a holding company with operating subsidiaries. The directors have decided to capitalise £100,000 from revenue reserves into ordinary shares and if approved distribute one for every four held as previously announced (*C. & D.*, March 26, p. 294). The chairman (Mr. H. E. Howard) says a good start has been made to 1966 and he looks forward with confidence to another satisfactory year.

BRITISH DYEWOOD CO., LTD.—Mr. John Campbell has been appointed managing director in place of Mr. E. L. F. Mucklow who has retired after forty-six years' service with the company, thirty-four years as managing director. Mr. Mucklow is the third generation of his family to serve the company and its predecessors, his grandfather having commenced business in 1842. Mr. Campbell has been in charge of production and is also the third generation of his family in the business. Mr. T. H. Kay is sales director.

BUSINESS CHANGES

CHAS. F. THACKRAY, LTD., have moved their London office to larger premises at 67 Weymouth Street, W.1 (telephone (unchanged) Welbeck 8152).

MR. N. A. PULLEN, M.P.S., East-the-Water Pharmacy, Bideford, Devon, has taken over the business of K. L. Hardwick, M.P.S., 50 Mill Street, and has transferred all dispensing to his new address. The East-the-Water Pharmacy now becomes Harris Drug Store under the ownership of Mr. and Mrs. R. Harris.

PFIZER, LTD., Sandwich, Kent, have formed a new agricultural division to control manufacture and marketing of the company's veterinary and animal health products in the United Kingdom. Mr. C. J. Jones becomes

general manager of the division and a member of the board of the Pfizer group. Mr. J. A. Mars becomes sales director of the division and is appointed a local director of Pfizer, Ltd.

Appointments

KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent, have appointed Mr. P. R. Gardner field sales manager for their consumer division.

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. W. E. LUSTY (managing director, Lusty's Natural Products Co., Ltd.), recently completed an extensive tour which included Canada, the United States, Mexico, Panama, Honolulu, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon and India. It was the most successful export drive he has undertaken for the company to date.

PERSONALITIES

MR. B. A. PORTER, M.P.S., is to be Canterbury's next mayor.

MR. R. DICKINSON (a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) is one of the first applicants to be awarded a Winston Churchill travelling fellowship (financed by the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust). Mr. Dickinson's fellowship enables him to visit the United States of America for

three months in order "to study the application of computers to pharmaceutical wholesalers." The trust received 3,303 applications and awarded sixty-six fellowships. Mr. Dickinson was elected a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1964.

MR. H. M. SHEARD, M.Inst.M.S.M., who was installed as the new chairman of the Manchester branch of the Institute of Marketing on May 3, is field manager of Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., pharmaceuticals division. Mr. Sheard served an apprenticeship with a retail chemist for three years until the outbreak of the 1939-45 war, when he joined the R.A.F. After the war he joined Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., Bradford. As a management trainee he spent two years in various departments at head office before becoming a trade representative. Mr. Sheard joined Messrs. Geigy as a medical representative in 1953 and was later promoted to area manager. He moved to the



company's head office in Manchester in November 1958 and was appointed to his present position as field manager two years later.

DR. CEDRIC W. M. WILSON, M.D., Ph.D. (reader and head of the department of pharmacology, Trinity College, University of Dublin) has become a vice-president of the British Medical Representatives Association.

MR. W. S. WOOD, who was formerly technical director of Laporte Chemicals, Ltd., and for the past four years has been responsible for the licensing activities of the Laporte group, is to retire on June 30 after forty-eight years' service. He will continue to be associated with Laporte as a consultant.

MR. G. C. S. HILLMAN, F.P.S., who has been secretary of the Working Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society for many years and twice chairman of the branch, was presented recently with a gold watch by Dr. A. L. Glenn on behalf of the branch members. Mr. Hillman is retiring to Eastbourne shortly.

DR. G. B. WEST, B.Pharm., Ph.D., D.Sc., at present reader of pharmacology in the School of Pharmacy, University of London, has been appointed head of consultancy services and chief pharmacologist on the staff of the British Industrial Biological Research Association (B.I.B.R.A.) at Carshalton, Surrey, from September 1. After a brief spell in industry as head of the pharmacology department at The British Drug Houses, Ltd., he was appointed lecturer to the School of Pharmacy in 1947. In 1950, he became senior lecturer in pharmacology in the University of St. Andrews. From 1953, he and J. F. Riley (a radiotherapist), produced a series of papers which enabled workers throughout the world to study the histamine-releasing power of drugs by following degranulation and disruption of mast cells. He obtained his D.Sc. degree in 1954 and returned to London in 1956 as reader in pharmacology. Dr. West has published over 200 research papers and ten reviews. He is co-editor of the series "Progress in Medicinal Chemistry," now in its fifth volume. At present, he is engaged with two colleagues in writing a textbook of pharmacology. In his new appointment, Dr. West's principal responsibility will be to advise B.I.B.R.A. member companies on problems of toxicology in the food, chemical, cosmetics and packaging fields. Such advice includes the design of studies needed to satisfy the criteria prescribed by the authorities in Britain and overseas. He will also be in charge of the B.I.B.R.A. information department. Further, Dr. West will represent the Association's director (Dr. L. Golberg) on certain committees.

DEATHS

BAGNALL.—In a fire at her home on April 21, Mrs. Mary Bagnall, aged forty-three. Mrs. Bagnall was the wife of Mr. Gerald D. Bagnall, M.P.S.I., who owns a pharmacy at Main Street, Tallaght, co. Dublin, Eire.

BAWN.—Suddenly, on April 23, Mr. Ronald Harry Bawn, M.P.S., aged fifty-

six. Mr. Bawn, proprietor of the old-established family business of Bawn's Pharmacy, Ltd., The Brittox, Devizes, Wilts, qualified in 1931. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

BEATTIE.—In the Royal Victoria hospital, Belfast, Northern Ireland, recently, Mr. Arthur Beattie, M.P.S.N.I., Aborfeld, Ballymoney. Mr. Beattie, who qualified in 1934, was a director of John Baxter, Ltd., Ballymoney.

BANNISTER.—Recently, Mr. Thomas Geoffrey Bannister, M.P.S., 124 High Street, Tewkesbury, Glos, aged fifty-four. Mr. Bannister qualified in 1937 and had been in business in Tewkesbury since 1934. He was four times mayor of Tewkesbury, a justice of the peace and a former borough alderman. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and two sons.

EGAN.—On April 9, Mr. Thomas Francis Egan, M.P.S., c/o St. Margaret's, 122 Eton Crescent, Swansea, Glam. Mr. Egan qualified in 1904.

KERR.—Unexpectedly on April 20, Mr. Thomas Walter Kerr, M.P.S.I., 23 Baggot Street, Dublin, Eire, aged seventy-two. Mr. Kerr qualified in 1922 and had been manager of the Baggot Street pharmacy of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson for forty-three years. He was a native of Northern Ireland and served his apprenticeship with Wells & Co., Baggot Street, qualifying in 1922. The following year he took over the management of the Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson branch with which he was to be associated until the day of his death (the

was working in the pharmacy until closing time that evening). Mr. Kerr is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

LUMLEY.—On April 5, Mr. Robert Lumley, of Milverton, Highfield Road, West Byfleet, Surrey. Mr. Lumley qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1931. He retired from his position as managing director of Boots Pure Drug Co. (India), Ltd., early in 1965, after completing nearly thirty years' service in the Indian sub-continent. He joined the company in 1926 on the retail side of the organisation and went to India in 1936. Mr. Lumley leaves a widow and a daughter.

PAGE.—On April 20, Mr. Francis Jonas Page, M.P.S., c/o Seager's Pharmacy, Main Road, Kalk Bay, Cape Town, South Africa, aged forty-five. Mr. Page qualified in 1949 and had been in business in Kalk Bay for several years.

PAGE.—On April 17, Mr. Sydney Henry Page, M.P.S., 6 Royal Parade, Bayshill Road, Cheltenham, Glos. Mr. Page qualified in 1904.

RANKIN.—On April 14, Mr. James Rankin, M.P.S., 5a Solihull Lane, Hall Green, Birmingham. 28. Mr. Rankin registered in Great Britain in 1951 under the reciprocal agreement with Northern Ireland.

WALKER.—Recently, Mr. Robert Holliday Walker, M.P.S., Ormuz House, Staindrop, near Barnard Castle, co. Durham. Mr. Walker qualified in 1920.

GROWING USE OF AEROSOLS

Present market and future prospects

IT is expected that the number of aerosols that will be filled in the United Kingdom during 1966 will rise to 150 million (from 128 million in 1965); looking further ahead they should rise to at least 250 million a year by 1970 and to 400 million by 1975. Those predictions emerged at a "teach in" arranged by the British Aerosols Manufacturers' Association in London on April 27 for advertising executives to acquaint them with the various uses of aerosols. During 1965 British aerosol manufacturers exported 15 per cent. of their output and a considerable export business has now been built up in containers, machinery etc. for fillers abroad. Latest figures available from European countries are for 1964 and show that Switzerland which used three aerosols per head of population, is in the lead. Germany used 2.5; France 2.2 and Britain 2.1. The growth potential could be seen, said MR. H. R. HEARN (chairman of the Association's technical committee) who was one of the speakers at the "teach in," by the fact that in the United States the usage was already 7 per head. Whilst Germany led Western Europe in production that was due to the large volume of hair sprays sold in that market. Britain was the most advanced so far as household products were concerned.

Forecasting was difficult because of the growth of new products. Who, he asked, would have thought a year ago that oven cleaners would account for 12 million aerosols? Another rapidly

growing usage was the aerosol personal deodorant. The popularity of hair sprays in aerosol form could bring in its train demand for hair tints and similar products in the same form. The other main speaker, MR. S. W. FRANKISH (chairman, standards committee), said that market research tended to show that it was the younger generation which favoured aerosols and the reason they gave was "convenience." Prices of aerosols in Britain were generally cheaper than in Europe. The chairman (MR. M. N. CONVILLE), said there was a trend towards bigger containers but Mr. Frankish believed that trend had already been established. Asked if the larger containers would cause problems for the retailer in his counter and shelf spaces he replied that the containers took up no additional space on their base, the addition was usually in height and within the normal shelf height.

Annual Report

The Association's annual report gives news of a campaign to widen the Association's membership and to draw attention to potential uses of aerosols. The drive includes publication of an illustrated brochure designed to tell the story of the industry's growth and to stimulate interest in aerosols. The report also mentions that discussions are to be opened on the future relationship between the British Aerosol Manufacturers' Association and the Chemical Industries Association.

TRADE NOTES

New Bottle Sizes.—Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road London, N.W.10, have made their Vaseline lemon shampoo available in small and large bottles in addition to the medium bottles and sachets already available.

Distributors of a Tablet Speciality.—Distributors of Lipoflavonoid are Lewis Laboratories, Ltd., Lavender Walk, Leeds, 9, and not as stated in the C. & D. Tablet and Capsule Identification Guide.

New "Giant" Size.—Claimed "The best soap for all the family," Wright's coal tar soap is now available from Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., in "giant" bath size in addition to the toilet and bath sizes.

Two Products, Two Functions.—Associated Products, Ltd., Eldon Street House, London, E.C.1, point out that their new Heluan nail hardener is for use solely as a hardener. It should be applied daily by those who have delicate and breaking nails. The Heluan nail-polish remover is a totally different product which also "does what it says."

Ten-day Slimmer Treatment.—H. & T. Kirby & Co., Ltd., Willesden Green, London, N.W.2, offer slimmers a ten-



day treatment "to disperse fatty tissue without special dieting." The treatment is presented as two bottles of tablets—one white and one orange. White tablets contain methyl cellulose and calcium phosphate, the orange vitamins, A. B. B., nicotinamide and calciferol.

"HOLIDAY OF A LIFETIME" SCHEME

120 free air trips to New York and Niagara Falls

THIS autumn sixty Ilford dealers and/or their assistants, their wives or other companions—120 people in all—will be enjoying the "Holiday of A Lifetime"—at the expense of Ilford, Ltd.

"They will be spending one week in New York and Niagara Falls as the winners of a "Go New York—Buy Ilford" scheme organised by the company.

The contest is a simple-to-enter competition with sixty prizes, each a holiday for two in North America.

With every Ilford order the dealer receives a free supply of competition entry forms—so many for colour films, so many for black-and-white and other photographic equipment. The form lists eight good-picture points. All the entrant has to do is choose six, put them in order, then write a slogan in seven words or less.

No limit is placed on the number of entries, more forms being available until the closing date of the competition: July 31. "Everyone has an equal chance of winning," say Messrs. Ilford, "and it might well be you. Remember, there are 120 air trips to be won. This is one competition you can enter, and win, because the competition is based on something you know about—photography."

The lucky winners will leave London for New York on September 24 in a chartered B.O.A.C. jet-liner. On arrival, the whole party will be accommodated at one first-class hotel, the Commodore, centrally situated at 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue. The hotel is twenty-five stories high, with over 2,000 rooms, each with television, radio, private bath and shower.

Sight-seeing opportunities include a



New York harbour, with statue of Liberty in foreground and skyline of New York in the background.

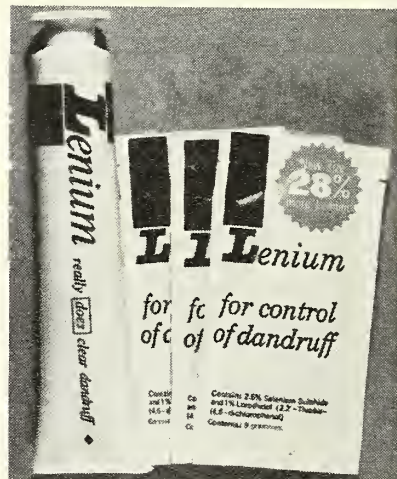
three-hour cruise around Manhattan Island; visits to the famous Times Square on Broadway; to Greenwich Village; Chinatown; Wall Street; the U.N. building; and the Empire State Building.

Some time will be spent on excursions outside New York, and there is also a trip to Niagara Falls—a fantastic sight, particularly when viewed, as the Ilford party will view them, from the decks of the steamer, the "Maid of the Mist," in the basin below the Falls. Here the water drops 167 ft. from the fast-flowing Niagara River, which at this point is 3,100 ft. wide. Ilford's visitors, and especially those interested in photography, will doubtless want to visit the Seagram tower, the platform 500 ft. above the Falls.

At Niagara the whole party will again be accommodated in one hotel, the Sheraton Brock, where there will be a grand dance before the return to New York for the air trip home.

Bonus Offers

BAYER PRODUCTS CO., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey. Lenium dandruff control. Fourteen invoiced as twelve on order value £4 19s. or more; thirteen invoiced as twelve on order



between £2 13s. 8d. and £4 15s. in value. Operative until June 30. [Corrected note.]

CHESEBROUGH-PONDS, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Q-tips. Thirteen packs invoiced as twelve. Till June 30. Spray 'N Stay. Twelve invoiced as eleven on special 6-oz. offer can. Till June 30.

CLAY & ABRAHAM (MFG.), LTD., 40 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1. Susie's Perfect Cleaner (in display outer of twelve sprinkler tins). Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Till June 30.

CUSSONS, SONS & CO., LTD., Kersal Vale, Manchester, 7. Imperial Leather series. 10s. in cash, or stock valued at 13s. 9d., on parcel containing eight large and eight small after-shave, five large and five small brillantine, five large and five small hair grooming, four hair cream, 1 doz. shaving stick refills and five shave cream. 20s. in cash or stock valued at 27s. 6d. on parcel containing two aerosol hair spray, two aerosol deodorant, two aerosol shave foam, twenty small and eight large after-shave, fourteen small and five large brillantine, eight small and five large hair grooming, twelve solid brillantine, six shower talc, six shaving cream, six hair cream, twelve shaving stick and refill. 10s. in cash or stock valued at 13s. 9d. on parcel containing 1-doz. aerosol deodorant, aerosol hair grooming and aerosol shave foam.

H. J. HEINZ CO., LTD., Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex. Eleven cases (each of twenty-four, and whether they are cans, jars, strained or junior) invoiced as ten.

LLOYDS' PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., 36 Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Bonjela mouth jelly. Fourteen invoiced as twelve.

MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts. Tyrozets. Eighty-four invoiced as seventy-two.

R. SUMNER & CO., LTD., Liverpool, 1. Kilsect insect powder, Kilsant ant-

killer powder in puffer packs. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Fourteen as twelve on order for 6 doz. assorted. Till June 30.

Premium Offers

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD., Clearway men's hairdressing. Road atlas in seven colours, pigskin-bound, with matching torch at a reduction of 25s. 6d. Till June 30.

GOYA, LTD., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Goya spray set. Handbag perfume spray at a saving of £1. Till July 15.

REMINGTON ELECTRIC SHAVERS, LTD., 26 Kensington High Street, London, W.8. Lektronic II electric shaver 10s. off price of a compact travel kit comprising a zipped travel pouch for the Lektronic II, a Remington powder stick to set

up the beard for shaving in hot weather when there is a tendency to perspire; and a two-pin continental adaptor for use should the Lektronic II require recharging abroad. Till August 31.

Discontinued

ELI LILLY & Co., LTD., Basingstoke, Hants. *Pulvules*, no. 265, aminophylline and Amytal (100); no. 44, Ephedrine and Amytal (500); no. 374, Ilosone 125 mgm. (500). *Tablets*, no. 4005, Amytal and belladonna (100); no. 7, Ilotycin 100 mgm. (24); no. 4011 sodium Amytal 60 mgm., uncoated blue (100). *Solution*, no. 45, Merthiolate (all sizes). *Elixir*, no. 247, Seconal (16 oz.); no. 225, Amytal (80 oz.). *Cream*, no. 11, Drenison (5 gm.); no. 12, Drenison with neomycin (5 gm.). *Ointment*, no. 85 Drenison (5 gm.); no. 86 Drenison with neomycin (5 gm.). No supplies available after May 31.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Seventy-five-Dose Unit.—Riker Laboratories, Loughborough, Leics, announce that, from May 2, Medihaler-Ergotamine is being supplied in re-styled oral adaptor (replacing current 60-dose model).

Cytotoxic Agent.—Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1, have launched a new speciality Natulan cytotoxic agent for the treatment of Hodgkin's disease and other advanced reticulosos. Packs are containers of fifty and 250 50-mgm. capsules. Schedule 4B restrictions apply.

Pain-relieving Jelly for the Mouth.—Lloyds' Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 36 Berkeley Square, London, W.1, have introduced a topical gel containing choline salicylate and a quaternary ammonium compound for the treatment of inflammatory and traumatic lesions of the

Sandwich, Kent. Trendivac is issued in 250-mil plastic sachet and 50-mil polypropylene bottle. Two injections, each of $\frac{1}{2}$ mil, are recommended, the first at 8-10 weeks and the second at point-of-lay or 16-24 weeks of age. Shelf life of the vaccine is twelve months at 2-10°C. (36-50°F.). Trendivac may not be sold in Northern Ireland.

A Treatment Against Sheep Worms.—Enough doses of a new treatment against worms in sheep for 300 lambs are easily held in the fingers of one hand, state the manufacturers, Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts. The new product, Loxon paste, is packed into plastic cartridges, each sufficient to dose 100

lambs, enabling a shepherd to walk around with sufficient doses in the pocket of his jacket for 1,000 lambs. Loxon paste is a new formulation of haloxon, the anthelmintic used in the already established Loxon liquid. It is administered by means of a Varidoser gun obtainable from the manufacturers. Rotating the cartridge in the thread of



the gun enables an accurate dose to be delivered. The new formulation is claimed not only to cut out waste and wool staining but also to guard against drenching pneumonia and the risk of damage to a sheep's throat. The paste is of such a consistency that it cannot normally be spat out after dosing, and extensive tests under field conditions have shown that it is, in fact, well retained.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Award For Long Service.—The thirtieth presentation for twenty-five years' service with S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., took place recently when Mr. D. Berry (director) handed over to Miss M. Wright (from the company's dressings department), a gold watch.

Shop Refit as Prize.—Mr. F. B. Heslian, right (director and superintendent chemist, Birmingham Co-operative Chemists, Ltd.) is congratulated by Messrs. J. J. Clark (merchandising manager of Beecham Proprietary Medicines, Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs) and



D. F. Pearmain (executive director, William Mason & Son, Ltd., makers of Nordia Shopfittings, 25 Wellington Street, Leeds, 1) on the company's success in winning a national promotion organised by Messrs. Beecham. The company gains a £1,000 shop refit. Runner's up prize (a £500 refit) went to Arnolds Pharmacy, Ltd., at Bideford, Devon. Additional prizes of £100 went to one assistant each employed by the winners.



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SERVICE: Two new members of the 25 Years' Service Club of Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, were welcomed at a dinner in Windsor recently. They were Miss Peggy D. Hill (front left), and Mrs. Mary E. Colson, Slough. Mrs. Colson was presented with a spin-drier and Miss Hill with travelling cases. Mr. J. M. Lawrence, longest serving member of the board present, presided. Other directors present included Messrs. R. W. Bowden, G. W. Severn, P. Campbell (managing), and John Horlick (overseas and marketing).



JUDGING A COMPETITION: Final selections being made in the 1966 Rexall window-display competition (first prize: a P. & O.-Orient Line cruise for two) for which 300 retail pharmacists submitted entries. First prize went to Mr. S. Z. Picken, M.P.S. (A. R. Sandbach, Ltd., 67 High Street, Biddulph, Stoke-on-Trent).



mouth and gums. The new product, Bonjela, is understood to have shown, in one series of clinical tests in the United States, a "significant" aid to healing in 93 per cent. of cases. Bonjela is not being advertised direct to the public. The pack is a tube of 10 gm.

FOODS

Baby-food Flavours.—J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Carrow Works, Norwich, are introducing to the trade two new varieties of Instant foods: Pears and rice, and egg custard and cereal.

New "Junior" Variety.—H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex, have added to their range of foods in 7½-oz. cans "junior" vegetables in chicken broth (already available in 4½-oz. can).

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

Combined Vaccine for Poultry.—A new combined Newcastle disease and epidemic tremor vaccine, Trendivac, for poultry is available from the agricultural division of Pfizer, Ltd.,

DRUG INDUSTRY IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

£35 millions contributed in foreign exchange in 1963

RESULTS of a survey conducted towards the end of 1965 jointly by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and the Proprietary Association of Great Britain to find out what contribution the pharmaceutical industry was making toward the country's balance of payments are given in the A.B.P.I.'s annual report for 1965-66, published on May 2. The survey was the first of its kind carried out for any industry. Returns relating to the year 1963 were obtained from companies responsible for 83.5 per cent. of the industry's total exports and overall, those companies were found to have contributed £35 millions in foreign exchange to the country's balance of payments.

In addition to total export sales of £54 millions (pharmaceuticals accounted for £45 millions), they received "financial" or "invisible" payments of £30 millions. British-owned companies accounted for £33 millions of the exports and £4 millions of imports, and the subsidiaries of overseas companies for £21 millions of the exports and £10 millions of the imports. For the "invisible" payments British-owned companies had a net balance of £7 millions and overseas companies' subsidiaries a net debit of £11 millions. On balance the net export earnings of the British subsidiaries of overseas pharmaceutical companies slightly more than offset their net remittances abroad.

Production Increased

Among other items the annual report mentions that the industry's production rose by nearly 10 per cent. in 1964 to £245 millions, about £26 millions' worth being used within the industry. A joint panel of the Association and the Pharmaceutical Society investigated during 1965 the use of a simple method of marking products based on combinations of two to four letters. It is now proposed to set up an expert group to advise on the classification of drugs according to their pharmacological action and toxicity. The Association has recommended that makers' branded tablets or capsules should apply a house name or house mark to those products to facilitate identification.

The annual report emphasises that manufacturers must also actively promote the use of their products, because "a medicine that is not used benefits no one." However, "an increasing amount of effort is being directed towards finding ways of reducing the volume of sales promotion material without reducing the efficiency with which the manufacturers communicate with doctors and pharmacists." According to the report, expenditure on direct mail expressed as a percentage of sales fell from 2.6 in 1962 to 2.4 in 1964.

The report points out that sometimes "as few as 50 per cent. of patients have regularly taken the medicine prescribed for them. To avoid the waste and therapeutic failure that must result from this disobedience of doctors' instructions the Association would wel-

come discussions on ways in which clearer and more forceful directions on dosage and treatment could be conveyed to patients." The report says that "the Association also favours more information being given to patients on the dangers of disobeying doctors' instructions in other ways—for example, by exceeding the prescribed dose or passing the medicine on to those for whom it was not prescribed."

Research and Taxation

On the industry's research efforts the report suggests that if the outlay were regarded as an investment expenditure rather than as a current cost it could be classified as capital expenditure and amortised over time. This would result in a "more realistic" assessment of capital employed.

CHEMICAL AND DYESTUFFS TRADERS

Luncheon and annual meeting

THE annual luncheon of the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association was held in London on April 26. The occasion was for the chairman (Mr. D. E. Flaherty) something of an anniversary, for he had just completed forty years in the industry. The year since the previous meeting, said Mr. Flaherty, had been a difficult one for merchants, the "temporary" surcharge still bearing hard on them. He hoped the Government was taking note that the psychological effect of the surcharge was proving greater than the fiscal, weakening the goodwill that had been such an asset of Britain in the past. Welcoming the guests, he mentioned specially the Ambassador from Sweden, Britain's largest partner in the European Free Trade Association.

SIR PAUL CHAMBERS (chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.), who replied as principal guest, brought a "note of hope" about the temporary character of the import surcharge—a reminder that income tax had been brought in as a temporary measure in 1799. Merchanting, said Sir Paul, was ill regarded. He doubted if "people of certain views" understood its key position, merchants being the people who found out what people wanted. He did not deny the value of forward-looking statistics, but the danger of regarding them as a target under centralised planning was that low-productivity activities were likely to be subsidised.

The Association's annual report, presented at the forty-third annual meeting held the same day, referred to members' problems arising from the squeeze on the country's economy and on many raw materials. Desirable as was the objective of replacing imported supplies of chemicals by domestic production, the home user industries needed raw material supplies at world prices to be competitive in export markets. Suggestions had been voiced by the industry that the Board of Trade should be empowered to impose provisional duties while an anti-dumping

One Member Less

Not in the report, but given by Mr. Sam Howard (chairman of the pharmaceuticals division, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) on April 25, were reasons, in greater detail than previously, that the company left the Association in August 1965 (*C. & D.* August 7, 1965, p. 131). The Association's £100,000 public-relations budget, he said, exceeded that of the entire chemical industry, yet the Association had proposed doubling it. The Sainsbury report would make all such expenditure redundant. Mr. Howard claimed that by its resignation I.C.I. had caused the A.B.P.I. to think again about publicity. The division was exporting 59 per cent. of its production against 28.5 per cent. claimed by the Association for the industry as a whole. Moreover, it was spending £1.8 millions annually on research, against an average of £140,000 for the sixty manufacturer members of the Association.

case was under consideration, and similar proposals were known to be receiving attention in other countries. Such a step was viewed by the council with concern, as being likely to penalise essential supplies for the user industries. Those views had been made known to the Board of Trade, and the Association had been assured that, should there be any such alteration in the anti-dumping procedure, it would apply only in appropriate cases and the powers would not be used automatically. The lack of adequate statistics had been noted by the Economic Development Committee for the Chemical Industry, and there was strong pressure for an improvement in the United Kingdom import statistics covering products of the chemical industry. The duty-relief scheme for industrial oils had been the subject of discussions with the Customs authorities over a long period and the bonded user scheme now proposed offered a solution. By January 1, 1968, all import duties between the E.F.T.A. countries would have been removed, and member countries of the European Economic Community would have eliminated import-duty barriers among themselves. Unless progress were made in "Kennedy round" meetings on tariff reduction, the barriers between E.F.T.A. and the Common Market would narrow trading activity, bringing to nought the outward looking policy of expansion in trade in chemicals that must be the objective of the Economic Development Committee.

Officers

Officers of the Association for the year are: *President*, Mr. G. S. Bache; *Vice-president*, Mr. C. W. Lovegrove; *Chairman*, Mr. D. E. Flaherty; *Vice-chairman*, Mr. Fred Weil; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. Berthoud; *Council*, Messrs. G. H. Owtram (Chas. Page & Co., Ltd.), R. A. Pargeter (Kingsley & Keith (Chemicals), Ltd.), L. A. Quick (Langley-Smith & Co., Ltd.), and C. H. Wilson (Cole & Wilson, Ltd.).

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Items from the 1965 annual report

THE Pharmaceutical Society was still short of working capital at the end of 1965, states report of the Council for 1965, prepared for presentation to members at the annual meeting on May 18. The balance sheet shows that the general fund was short of cash at the end of the year to the extent of £27,172, in spite of the increased fee income. Though the net assets of the general fund increased by £29,198, the improvement was "locked up" mainly in increases in the value of stocks of publications and work in progress on future publications.

Public Relations Costs

Under the heading "Miscellaneous Activities," expenditure on publicity and public relations is recorded as having decreased from £5,842 to £5,043, but the figure did not include £4,236 spent on the "Medicines—with Care" exhibition, nor the proportion of time spent by staff of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, which was costed at £4,870 for the year. The figure of £8,547 for "Sundries" included £744 subscriptions to other bodies, £1,721 in respect of the Albert Hall meeting, £1,946 for the expenses of miscellaneous committees, £569 for circulars to members and a provision of £1,300 to cover the estimated legal costs incurred up to December 31, 1965, in connection with the High Court action, *Dickson v. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*.

There was a surplus of £28,198 on the Society's general fund income-and-expenditure account, against a defi-

ciency of £33,558 in the previous year. The new scale of members' and premises' fees increased the income by £99,172 over that of 1964. A favourable balance of £3,503 arose on the examination account. Examination fees had been increased in 1964 but the full effect of the increases was not felt until 1965. There was a fall of £664 in the income from students' registration fees; a similar decrease occurred between 1963 and 1964.

Higher Cost of Administering Act

The cost of administration of the Pharmacy Acts increased from £41,400 in 1964 to £44,178 in 1965. There was a small increase in the cost of branch organisation, which rose from £25,133 in 1964 to £25,764 in 1965.

In the course of the year the freehold and leasehold interests in a proposed new headquarters site at Lambeth were acquired at a cost of £133,396. In October the Society was told by the Minister of Housing and Local Government that the Minister was unable to issue the planning decision on the Lambeth site in the absence of an office development permit, and indicated that the matter was being left in abeyance for the time being. At the year end correspondence with the various Ministries concerned was still continuing regarding the Society's case. The Council decided to purchase the Lambeth site, since it was advised that, in the event of the Society being unable to obtain the various permissions which it required in order to build there, it would be left with

a valuable property investment.

A survey of the number of students attending the seventeen schools of pharmacy at the commencement of the autumn session showed that the number had increased to 2,706 from 2,607 at the corresponding period of 1964. The report mentions the problem of controlling post-graduate practical training, the changing pattern of pharmaceutical education, and the fact that many new degree courses are being introduced—"the question of practical training is still under review and the Council is conscious that a decision on future policy must not be delayed."

Use of "Pharmacy" to be Fostered

No agreement had been reached with the National Pharmaceutical Union on the question of the national sign for pharmacies. Pending further development in the matter it was decided to advocate the more widespread use of the word "Pharmacy."

The way in which the Society might assist in the salary problem of the hospital pharmacist was discussed with the Guild of Public Pharmacists, and concern at the unsatisfactory position of dispensing assistants was made known to the Ministry of Health. The preparation was begun of a report on the present position of pharmacists and pharmaceutical arrangements in the Forces.

It was felt, in the light of experience of other countries and the absence of evidence of the extent to which such a group would be supported, that it would be premature to take steps in

BALANCE SHEET FOR 1965 (SET AGAINST 1964 FIGURES)

	1964 £	1965 £		1964 £	1965 £
ASSETS			DEDUCT LIABILITIES		
Investments at cost or as valued at date of receipt—			Creditors and amounts received in advance	77,306	78,671
Freehold property and ground rents ...	394,764	526,609	NET ASSETS, representing endowment and accumulated funds as below	886,046	969,951
Stocks and shares	148,513	189,876			
Redemption policies, at approximate surrender value	16,000	17,000	ENDOWMENT AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS		
Laboratory, office equipment and motor cars at cost: Less: Depreciation ...	7,080	16,382	Endowment funds	166,039	177,220
Stock of publications and paper ...	92,626	125,270	Accumulated income funds	188,230	202,330
Debtors, prepayments and income tax recoverable	60,040	62,420	Other accumulated funds	531,777	590,401
Treasury bills, at cost and local authority loans	251,657	86,599			
Balances with bankers and cash in hand	-7,328	24,466			
	963,352	1,048,622		886,046	969,951

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	1964 £	1965 £		1964 £	1965 £
EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
Education	48,693	50,201	Examination fees	15,664	18,567
Administration of Pharmacy Acts ...	41,400	44,178	Students' registration fees	2,554	1,890
Branch organisation	25,133	25,764	Sale of register, etc.	5,336	4,767
Publications	199,163	218,373	Publications	216,468	212,472
Administration	135,799	141,548	Members' fees	140,414	209,382
Miscellaneous	14,860	21,258	Premises fees	46,646	76,850
Surplus	—	28,198	Income from investments	4,408	5,594
	£465,048	£529,522	Deficit	33,558	—
				£465,048	£529,522

the direction of establishing a membership group for industrial pharmacists at the present time. The problem of ensuring adequate control over the distribution of commercial samples of medicines was considered and the views of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry obtained on a suggested draft rule for submission to the Poisons Board to deal with the matter.

The Joint Veterinary-Pharmaceutical Committee was concerned mainly with evidence to be presented on the Government's proposals for animal medicines in the proposed new medicines legislation. The work done over the years on the Committee's own draft Bill helped considerably in dealing with this matter.

Expenditure "Breakdown"

Details of the way the various items of expenditure in the table are made-up are as follows (comparative 1964 figures in parentheses):—

EDUCATION: Examinations £15,064 (£16,420); library £9,362 (£7,992); Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences £15,444 (£14,200); Pharmaceutical Trust £27,755 (£27,755); educational grants and scholarships £10,331

(£10,081); less grants received from Pharmaceutical Trust £27,755 (£27,755).

PHARMACY ACTS ADMINISTRATION: Registers, maintenance (salaries and expenses) £13,850 (£12,204); publication £3,250 (£3,037); inspectors' and agents' salaries and expenses £24,833 (£22,982); prosecution and legal charges and Statutory Committee expenses £2,245 (£3,177).

BRANCH ORGANISATION: Grants to branches £10,213 (£9,961); Representatives' meetings, conference, etc. £15,551 (£15,172).

PUBLICATIONS: *Pharmaceutical Journal* £166,384 (£142,369); other publications £51,991 (£56,794).

ADMINISTRATION: Maintenance of premises £33,038 (£35,369); office salaries and expenses £78,802 (£73,152); staff pensions, etc. £16,383 (£16,134); Council and Scottish Executive expenses £10,499 (£8,784); Council members' attendance fees £2,826 (£2,360).

MISCELLANEOUS: Publicity and public relations £5,043 (£5,842); British chemical reference substances £1,471 (£2,178); Medicines with care exhibition £4,236 (—); Scottish shelf testing scheme £1,961 (—); Sundries £8,547 (£6,840).

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PHARMACY

Annual meeting of the Society's agricultural group

A MARVELLOUS opportunity to fulfill the important rôle of specialist adviser and retailer was available to the pharmacist interested in agricultural and veterinary pharmacy, said MR. S. BOOTLAND when addressing the agricultural and veterinary group of the Pharmaceutical Society on April 27. In a paper "The Future of Agricultural and Veterinary Pharmacy," he assembled information on a series of trends, and then suggested their possible effects on the agricultural industry, the economy in general, and pharmacy.

Mr. Bootland noted that the world population was expected to double by the end of the century, and in the United Kingdom the population would probably increase to 5 millions by 1975. Personal incomes were also increasing, resulting in a wider demand for a greater variety of foods. In home agriculture production needed to increase to 200 millions by 1970, and over the next five years about 3-4 million acres of land would be released for urban development visibly expanding the potential market for domestic horticultural products. After referring to the market for agricultural commodities, Mr. Bootland forecast "with some certainty" expansion in the production of eggs, beef, cereals, mutton and turkeys, though a contraction in the number of farms. "So we shall have fewer custo-

mers with greater buying potential and bargaining power. We shall have a more knowledgeable customer and we have to be equally knowledgeable to serve him." Mr. Bootland quoted the Board of Trade figures (see below) for sales of crop-potential chemicals, and commented "This is a side of business that has escaped pharmacists. They have not taken the interest in them that they should have done."

Exports probably account for half of the above totals. The home market was likely to double in the next ten years and there was evidence that the use of chemicals would eliminate need for crop rotation. Ten new herbicides had been issued during the past fifteen months and the emergence of resistant strains would require new herbicides and insecticides and retailers would have to advise on those aspects. There was evidence of an increasing use of biological methods to control pests and of increasing use of chemicals to save labour (Paraquat had reduced cultivation costs from £7.3 to £6.5).

The domestic gardener now spent about £70 millions a year, against half that figure in the mid-1950's. "How much of that has the pharmacist gained? Precious little!"

With the United Kingdom importing 90 per cent. of its protein needs, new protein sources would have to be

found. Feed conversion rates must be improved and "precision-bred stock" (result of a programme of intensification and quality) would require specialist feeds. There was a concomitant risk of disease, necessitating more usage of drugs and supplements. Farmers would be prepared to pay more for specialist products than they had been in the past, prophylactic therapy would expand, and new techniques in breeding were emerging as the result of employing oestrogens. Specialisation in agriculture could be expected to be followed by specialisation in retail outlets, reducing the number of merchants and agricultural pharmacies. However, a number of new type agricultural pharmacy would increase. "Perhaps we may see 550-600 major-turnover businesses and a fringe of rural premises supplying minor items." Agriculture merchants were now employing pharmacists and compounders might also come to have need of them. Members of the group should help pharmacists to meet the problems of the future with positive action. Mr. Bootland's recommendations included talks to final-year students to find recruits for agricultural pharmacy, and extending the "Portsmouth" course. He considered that pharmacists in agricultural practice should offer to train new men, that in the Society's journal should have a regular section on agricultural and veterinary pharmacy, and that the Society should circulate relevant abstracts. The group needed 300 more members, and there should be more meetings on agricultural and veterinary matters, with panels of experts to advise individual members when necessary.

Band Wagoners

During the discussion MR. S. BULL said that many were trying to get on the "environmental hygiene band-wagon." At the moment all the business was going away from pharmacies, and MR. BOOTLAND emphasised the size of that field. Dairy and poultry hygiene each provided a "vast untapped" market. Consideration should be given to methods of hygiene appropriate for the species, and the subject was one in which the Society should lead.

MR. KEITH JENKINS said that one service in which the pharmacist could excel was in evaluating antiseptics and disinfectants in intensive husbandry. That was also a task which the Department of Pharmaceutical Services could do, thereby enhancing the prestige of the Society. When Mr. A. E. MOSS, Shrewsbury, suggested there was a danger to pharmacists from large product groups, MR. BOOTLAND disagreed. Some business would be lost but it would be of the type that was not usually profitable.

Regular local meetings of the group were recommended by MR. J. H. MOORE, and MR. KEITH JENKINS saw no reason why committee members should not visit groups of three or more branches of the Society and provide lecturers.

Messrs. S. Bull, S. Bootland and W. P. B. Phillpotts were elected to the group committee. Meetings at Huntingdon in October and at Edinburgh early in the winter of 1967 were announced.

Year	Product Total	Insecticides	Rodenticides	Others (1)	Fungicides	Herbicides	Others (2)
1961	14,526.0	5,715.1	197.3	375.3	3,177.5	4,736.2	324.5
1962	15,317.6	5,412.5	192.6	355.9	2,986.1	6,008.3	282.2
1963	18,374.5	6,029.0	171.7	370.9	3,610.4	7,812.7	379.7
1964	20,353.9	6,325.4	207.5	420.9	3,689.8	9,276.2	434.1

(1) Including nematocides (for e.g. eel worms) etc. (2) Including rooting compounds, anti-sprouting products, fruit setting and dropping products, etc.



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Away from the Old Budget Routine

By deciding to leave alone the hardy annuals of purchase tax, income tax and the various taxes on petrol, cigarettes, spirits, etc., in this year's Budget and instead to introduce an unexpected form of "payroll" tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has moved away from "the old routine."

The new tax, to be known as selective employment tax, discriminates against services and favours manufacturing. According to the Chancellor its objects are twofold—to raise revenue, of course—by £315 millions net in 1966-67—and to shift workers out of employment in services into manufacturing.

Manufacturers pay for each employee the same as do the services but they get the payment back, together with a 7s. 6d. bonus. The bonus, it is suggested, will help pay for any additional cost accruing to manufacturers from that part of their business that utilises services. According to the Chancellor, that should help exports, though how that will be accomplished has not been too fully explained. The extra burden on the distributive trades, whether wholesale or retail, will be considerable.

A tax on services has been mooted for a number of years. Whilst the new tax is not as foreseen, its effect will be the same. Some, if not all, the extra cost arising from the 25s. per man tax must be passed to the customer. That being so, the Chancellor's assertion "We have not imposed extra burdens that are going to give people reason to say we must now have higher wages" seems a bold claim.

Retail pharmacists are, of course, affected more severely than many other distributors of goods and services, since one-third of their income is derived from the National Health Service payment, which is already fixed and cannot be uplifted immediately. It would seem opportune for chemists to put forward new pay proposals or claim part relief from the burden. Arrangements are being made to reimburse hospitals and other employers of N.H.S. staff for the tax. Logically, therefore, the Exchequer should reimburse to an extent of one-third the tax paid by chemist contractors.

High Colour

ON the whole it is likely to be the existing retail distributors of Kodachrome—still predominantly pharmaceutical chemists—who will suffer most if the Monopolies Commission's recommendations on colour film (see

p. 422) are put into effect. For the manufacturers there may be profits on the roundabouts to compensate for losses on the swings. But the Commission seemed every bit as worried that the profit on a retail sale of colour film, though slightly less in percentage, is in actual amount per film much higher than on a black-and-white film, as at Kodak's 56 per cent. profit on colour films (taken in isolation from the rest of its products). The Commission held that the present terms made it possible for the retailer to sell colour film without any expense to himself, and that such a situation was against the public interest by making the cost to the user unduly high. Remedies were to require that the prices should be reduced, the margin cut, and the distribution widened to any retailer who wanted to deal in the material (including, for example, Woolworth's stores, of which at present only about five, each with a more-or-less "sophisticated" photographic department, are allowed to sell Kodak films). Present retail outlets number 21,000, of which 4,200 are understood to be in membership of the Photographic Dealers' Association. The company's policy in releasing or withholding supplies has been, in general principle, that the dealer should, by selling films, be making a contribution to photography in general, a condition held not ordinarily to be met by, for example, most mail order houses.

The Commission also held that selling at a price that included processing was against the public interest, not only because there were some purchasers (such as those who spoiled or suffered accidents with their films and knew beforehand that there was nothing worth processing) but also because other processors were denied an opportunity of providing services and thus of competing, at a presumed price advantage to the customer. On the first point it is believed the number of customers who have applied for a refund of the processing element in the charge is infinitesimal in relation to the total (something like 100 in several millions) though no doubt many amateurs have spoiled films without claiming. Whether there would be advantage from many processors, in competition with the manufacturers and among themselves, is a matter of belief. There could be a price gain but, also in the scramble for business, a quality loss. In the United States, where Eastman Kodak Co. was denied the right to make a charge inclusive of processing charges, the level is understood to be not noticeably lower than previously, while the average quality of work has, despite excellent results from some processors, fallen below the former uniformly high level. Not all colour-film users will welcome their enforced "freedom" to have their film processed as a separate operation. A proportion at least have enjoyed the simplicity of all-in price and the guarantee of high-standard processing. The choice of processor will be the dealer's, and the customer will have to learn by trial and error or friend's recommendation which dealer can be relied on and which is a bit more of a risk.

Another of the Commission's recommendations is that the import duty on colour films should be abolished. There are two aspects to that suggestion. One is that the advantage to photographers (who would enjoy substantial cuts in the price of Agfa, Ferrania and Gevaert, and might start to buy in larger amounts the American Anscochrome and Gratispool films) might have to be set against losses of export revenue to the

nation as a whole, unless other countries gave an equivalent freedom of entry to British-made colour films. The second aspect is one that has appealed to some of the financial correspondents, namely that, there being only one other British manufacturer (Ilford, Ltd.), and with but a 4½ per cent. share of the home market in 1964, what might prove a setback for Kodak could well be a knock-out blow for Ilford, who must owe their very foothold in the colour-film field to the high import duty. The probable reasons for Ilford's tenuous hold of a share of market—the company's war-delayed entry into a field in which many commanding heights were covered by patents, is well known. A "rough road" may—who can say?—put them right back at the starting post.

It all comes back to the question whether the criterion of public interest is or can ever be solely the lowest price of a particular article in a manufacturer's range. The Commission was prevented by its terms of reference from considering Kodak film prices in relation to the company's activities as a whole. By the same token it could not consider whether it would be good or bad for the British photographic industry as a whole if one field of activity of Ilford, Ltd., should be rendered impossible to continue. Even the retailer's "apparently easy profits" on colour films do not necessarily mean that the chemist is making too much money from his whole business.

The retailer's traditional discount is based on a number of economic facts. The cost of the commodity, the frequency of sale, the cost of distribution and storage all equated with the risks, if any, of handling the commodity and the services required by the public. If there are to be violent changes in any of those factors then there is likely to be a change in the service factor, and that, whatever the Commission may believe, is unlikely in the long run to be to the consumer's advantage.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was told at its meeting in Belfast on April 21 that the cost of 1,000 copies of the Poisons and T.S.A. Guide, Northern Ireland edition, would be £513. The Council decided to place an order for that quantity at its March meeting.

It was announced that Mr. D. L. Jamieson (secretary, hospitals and advisory subcommittee, Ulster Chemists' Association Associates' Section) would speak on the preparation of ophthalmic substances in the Society's Hall on May 13.

After considering a reply by Mr. W. C. H. Eakin (director of education, Belfast) to a request for an £80 grant for research equipment from the Pharmaceutical Department of Belfast College of Technology, the Council decided to proceed no further with the matter. The Council agreed to a grant of £25 being paid to each of twelve members of the Society of Pharmaceutical Students at the Belfast College of Technology in respect of travelling expenses for a tour of manufacturing houses in England.

Present were the president (Mr. A. T. Hardy); Mr. W. Gorman (secretary); and Messrs. N. A. J. Anderson; N. C. Cooper; R. J. Davidson; H. W. Gamble; W. T. Hunter; J. Kerr; G. E. McIlhagger; J. Paul; W. C. Tate; A. Templeton; J. C. Wellwood and Dr. R. G. R. Bacon. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Campbell; Donaldson; Flatley, Gordon; Moore; Pollock; Boyd and Watson.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY DON'T FORGET THE CARROT JUICE

From "Barchester Towers" by Anthony Trollope

THE old lady prescribed at once a receipt which had been much in vogue in the young days of her grandmother, and warned Eleanor with solemn voice against the fallacies of modern medicine.

"Take his coral, my dear," said she, "and rub it well with carrot juice: rub it till the juice dries on it, and then give it him to play with . . ."

"But he hasn't got a coral," said Eleanor.

"Not got a coral!" said Miss Thorne, with almost angry vehemence. "Not got a coral—how can you expect that he should cut his teeth? Have you got Daffy's Elixir?"

Eleanor explained that she had not. It had not been ordered by Mr. Rerechild, the Barchester doctor whom she employed; and then the young mother mentioned shockingly modern succedaneum, which Mr. Rerechild's new lights had taught him to recommend.

Miss Thorne looked awfully severe. "Take care, my dear," said she, "that the man knows what he's about; take care that he doesn't destroy your little boy. But"—and she softened into sorrow as she said it, and spoke more in pity than in anger—"but I don't know who there is in Barchester now that you can trust. Poor dear old Doctor Bumpwell, indeed—"

"Why, Miss Thorne, he died when I was a little girl."

"Yes, my dear, he did, and an unfortunate day it was for Barchester. As for those young men that have come up since" (Mr. Rerechild, by the bye, was quite as old as Miss Thorne herself), "one doesn't know where they came from or who they are, or whether they know anything about their business or not."

"I think there are very clever men in Barchester," said Eleanor.

"Perhaps there may be; only I don't know them; and it's admitted on all sides that medical men aren't now what they used to be. They used to be talented observing, educated men. But now any whippersnapper out of an apothecary's shop can call himself a doctor. I believe no kind of education is now thought necessary."

Eleanor was herself, the widow of a medical man, and felt a little inclined to resent all these hard sayings. But Miss Thorne was so essentially good-natured that it was impossible to resent anything she said. She therefore sipped her wine and finished her chicken.

"At any rate, my dear, don't forget the carrot-juice, and by all means get him a coral at once. My grandmother Thorne had the best teeth in the country, and carried them to the grave with her at eighty. I have heard her say it was all the carrot-juice."

NEW COLOUR SLIDES

Common Poisonous Plants

Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Set of forty 35-mm. transparencies in box, including booklet. 70s.

THE British plants and fungi that are most likely to cause poisoning have been photographed for the Pharmaceutical Society by Mr. R. G. Benfield under the pharmacognostical guidance of Miss P. M. North, B.Pharm., M.I.Biol. The liability of plants to cause poisoning incidents arises because of their tempting appearance to children, or because they are liable to be mistaken for edible plants. Twenty-seven of them and three fungi are illustrated in colour in this set of forty transparencies. The colour quality of the slides is superb. If there is a criticism it is that the illustration gives no indication of scale. To show the laburnum flower alone, however valuable the detail, may leave the layman wondering, for example, whether it is the laburnum he knows as a tree in his garden. The slides, all from photographs made in daylight in natural surroundings, are in cardboard mounts, each numbered and individually labelled with the name of the plant. A 32-p. booklet giving a commentary on the plants is issued with the set. Arrangements have been made to distribute the sets through retail chemists, or direct to the purchaser from the Pharmaceutical Society.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

"CONTRA-COUNTERBLAST"

By a HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

MR. J. FOGG in his "Counterblast" (p. 360) has deliberately set out to be provocative, and that is all to the good. Constructive criticism is all too rare in hospital pharmacy. We usually prefer to sit back and blame our misfortunes on the Ministry, the Guild, the Society, Hospital Management Committees and administrators, and to hope that one day a new era will dawn when pharmacists will at long last be accorded the status and remuneration which we like to feel is their due.

A Limit on Doctors' Freedoms?

However, it is doubtful whether Mr. Fogg's picture of hospital pharmacy in the future will stand up to serious critical examination. He envisages "an efficient supply structure based on Ministry warehouses, with catalogues of *permitted* (my italics) drugs under pre-determined brands of standard drugs." That, he feels, "could well lead in turn to all contractors getting supplies for N.H.S. from the group warehouse, which could then be considered as a sub-depôt of the Ministry supply centre." That would seem to imply that the doctor is to lose his hitherto jealously guarded right not only to prescribe any drug or preparation which, he as an individual, feels necessary for the treatment of a patient under his care, but also to specify the brand to be dispensed. Right at the beginning of the health service the Cohen Committee recommended that the preservation of that freedom was essential. The advice was accepted by the then Minister of Health and it has frequently been reiterated by his successors in official circulars issued to hospital authorities. Of course there must be change and development in the service but does anyone really believe that a "permitted list" of prescribable drugs is a practical possibility, at least in the foreseeable future? Even Mr. Fogg presumably has his doubts because, elsewhere in the article, he sees the pharmacist as the editor of all prescriptions, with authority to "*suggest* (again my italics) alternatives or substitutes from the Ministry's stock list." That seems to assume that the doctor would still be free to accept or reject the pharmacist's *suggestion*, which is hardly compatible with the existence of a "permitted list." In any case, doctors can read, and if the Ministry can induce them to accept such a list it should not be too difficult to insist that they should refer to it when writing prescriptions. If it were in the format of the British National Formulary it would be comparatively simple for prescribers to look up, and eventually memorise, the permitted drugs available for use in any given condition.

One can, of course, understand and sympathise with Mr. Fogg's point of view. The right of the doctor to specify not only the drug but the brand of it to be supplied is probably the biggest single obstacle to the pharmacist's claim to the status of a senior professional officer. At present his responsibility is largely limited to strict compliance with the order of the prescriber, without obtaining whose authority he cannot vary in any material particular. He cannot make the decision himself. His employing authority may permit him to substitute a brand different from that ordered on the prescription, or to supply a standard drug when a proprietary one is ordered, provided that the medical staff as a whole agree to the arrangement. That arrangement does not, however, preclude individual doctors from insisting that the brand ordered on the prescription shall in fact be dispensed. So far as the treatment of patients is concerned the doctor is, and is always likely to remain, supreme. The administration of drugs is an important part of such treatment and the medical profession will resist to the last ditch any attempt to interpose a third

party, with power to make decisions, between the doctor and his patient. It may be that that supremacy will have to be challenged, but if so let us have the courage of our convictions and come out into the open. Surreptitious infiltration into the medical field is likely to get us nowhere.

At present hardly anyone outside pharmacy is aware of the pharmacist's claim to be something more than a dispenser of doctors' prescriptions. Members of hospital governing bodies see him as the man who supplies the drugs ordered by the medical staff rather than as a professional officer making a specialist contribution, to the treatment of patients. If, as Mr. Fogg advocates, group pharmacists sat "*ex officio* on their own Management Committees" it might become possible to project an improved image of the pharmacist and perhaps to dispel some generally accepted ideas. However, if Mr. Fogg means that the group pharmacist should, like the secretary, treasurer, supplies officer and matron, attend meetings in the capacity of a senior officer, no new Ministry directive is necessary. Hospital Management Committees are officially encouraged to allow their senior officers to attend meetings, and in practice most of them already do. However, the group pharmacist is rarely, if ever, classified as a senior officer and in consequence he does not attend. It is as simple as that.

Hospital medical staff have a statutory right to representation on their own Management Committees. Their representatives are full voting members, not officers in attendance by invitation. That is a privilege which is not shared by any of the other professions participating in the hospital service. The nursing staff has no such representation, and it is surely wishful thinking to expect that it will be offered to pharmacists. On the other hand there is nothing to prevent pharmacists from being appointed as members of Hospital Management Committees, but there seems to be an unwritten law that hospital employees, other than doctors, are ineligible for such appointments. A group secretary or treasurer could hardly be expected to welcome the appointment of his opposite number from a neighbouring group as a full member of his employing authority, and it is more than possible that group pharmacists might well take a similar view.

Colleagues on the Committee

As a result of the application of this unwritten law, pharmacists who sit as members of Hospital Management Committees—and their number is quite considerable—are drawn largely from other branches of the profession. Nevertheless they are still pharmacists, and one should be able to take it for granted that they take every opportunity to see that the interests of their hospital colleagues are safeguarded. Regrettably there is at present little evidence that that is so. Things might improve if the Guild found out who they were, and asked them to use their influence to press the claim of the group pharmacist to the status of a senior officer with a right to attend meetings.

There can be no escaping the conclusion that hospital pharmacy is faced with a hard uphill struggle. Mr. Fogg obviously sees central direction of prescribing as a means to give the pharmacist an opportunity to make decisions rather than suggestions, but not all will agree with him. Some may well see his "permitted list" as a two-edged weapon that might eventually eliminate the need for anyone outside the Ministry to decide anything. Neither is it easy to avoid the suspicion that Mr. Fogg has been led by his enthusiasm to underestimate the difficulties. He is, as is well known, a courageous fighter, but to take on the organised medical profession is a not inconsiderable task, especially without

strong public support. To the educated layman the terms "pharmacist" and "dispenser" are synonyms, and any claim that the pharmacist should play an important rôle in the making of decisions about treatment would be received with, to say the least, incredulity.

Prospects might be better if hospital pharmacy could present a united front. There is, of course, no need for complete agreement on matters of detail, but at present the ranks are divided on fundamental points of principle. Mr. Fogg, for instance, would like group pharmacists to attend meetings of their own Management Committees, but by no means all hospital pharmacists agree with him. Many of them do not even want group pharmacists! Quite ob-

viously, before we can put our case to others the first essential is to decide what it is and then to convince ourselves about it. Unfortunately our past record does not hold out much hope that we can secure the measure of agreement that will be necessary if we are to convert the educated layman to our point of view. Mr. Fogg must be entitled to his opinion that things are already changing for the better, but it is doubtful whether his optimism is shared by the majority of his colleagues. The writer is not aware of a single case of a hospital pharmacist who is sufficiently confident about the future to have persuaded his son or daughter to enter the profession. That, it is submitted, is the real measure of future prospects in hospital pharmacy.

A recent paper in the medical Press brought into sharp focus the dangers attending dilution by the pharmacist of commercially manufactured creams. Dr. Bean, who has been closely associated with the investigation of physicochemical phenomena involved in cream preservation, here outlines the problems facing the formulator and counsels caution in those without adequate testing facilities

PRESERVATION OF CREAMS

By H. S. BEAN, B.Pharm., Ph.D., F.P.S.

PRIOR to the 1939-45 war, creams were usually prepared using anionic soaps as emulgents, the choice being much more limited than it is today. Since the war the variety of emulgents has increased enormously and preference is now for the non-ionics. The newer agents offer greater flexibility in formulation and are capable of producing superior products, but their introduction has increased the frequency of reports of microbial growth in the creams. Manufacturers are aware of the probability of microbial contamination and take rigorous precautions to prevent it. A recent article¹ has brought the problem close to home by reporting pseudomonas lesions caused by contaminated creams.

Sources of Contamination

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a widely distributed organism and it is commonly found in soil, water and sewage. It may be found on normal skin and can give rise to suppurative processes producing destructive lesions. It may infect wounds and produce "blue pus," the colour being due to a pigment excreted by the organism. Simultaneously fluorescein is produced, which explains why the organism can grow and multiply in aqueous fluorescein solutions. Under some conditions of growth it may not produce pigment, and therefore the absence of the characteristic pigment from a substrate is not necessarily an indication that the substrate is free from pseudomonads. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is a bacterial opportunist, and can grow in simple synthetic media; it is an aerobic organism but some strains can grow anaerobically. *Pseudomonas* species can utilise aliphatic hydrocarbons, alkyl sulphonates, quaternary ammonium compounds and many other compounds that are added to creams as preservatives, including phenol, cresol, benzoic acid and the parabens. Other common contaminants of creams are fungi, which can often grow in conditions that will not support bacteria. A great variety of fungal species have been isolated from emulsified products and there can be few pharmacists who have not at some time seen moulds growing on pharmaceutical or cosmetic creams.

Many of the components of creams are naturally contaminated and, since micro-organisms generally grow in an aqueous environment, the finished product, unless adequately preserved, soon becomes a breeding ground for them, particularly if it is an oil-in-water emulsion. Any procedure that reduces the probability of contamination during preparation will contribute to a more stable and safer product. Organisms tend to grow on the resin beds used for demineralising water (water is frequently contami-

nated, sometimes heavily). Freshly distilled water collected in a clean receiver usually contains few microbes, but may become contaminated during storage. It is always an advantage to boil water immediately before it is used to prepare a cream, as that kills at least vegetative organisms such as the pseudomonads. Apparatus used for preparing the cream must be scrupulously cleaned; care must be taken with homogenisers and mills to ensure that those parts not readily visible receive particular attention. It is in such difficult places that residues of earlier batches of cream can reside, enabling a focus of infection to build up. A good maxim is, immediately after the preparation of each batch, to wash the equipment thoroughly with plenty of hot detergent followed by hypochlorite solution and a rinsing with plenty of hot water. The equipment, if not used continuously, should be protected from dust during storage, as the many hundreds of dust particles in each cubic foot of air are liable to be vectors for microbes of one sort or another.

Containers are a further source of contamination and whenever possible should, in the same way as equipment, be cleansed before filling. Cork liners are a rich source of mould spores and can yield so heavy an inoculum to a cream that growth occurs even in the presence of a preservative; plastic liners are preferable. The cap should fit the container well and be firmly secured during storage.

Problems of Formulation

The formulation of a cream must ensure first and foremost that it meets the clinical requirements of the prescriber. When it is a vehicle for a drug it must be formulated to ensure the desired biological availability and clinical response. Secondary to that primary consideration, but no less important, is formulation to ensure physicochemical stability, aesthetic acceptability and preservation against microbial spoilage. It is probably not possible to produce a formula that is optimal for all requirements, and any formulation must necessarily be to some extent a compromise. We are here concerned with preservation, and will consider that aspect of formulation only.

The majority of compounds that have been used as preservatives for creams may be classified into five major groups: Organic acids, esters of *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid, phenols and alcohols, organic mercurials and quaternary ammonium compounds. Under specified conditions all can be shown to possess good antibacterial activity in aqueous solution. When the same concentration is included in a cream the biological availability may be substantially dif-

erent, and the antibacterial activity considerably enhanced or considerably depressed. Each of the influential factors may be investigated independently, but it is the interactions between the factors that makes it almost impossible at the moment to predict with any precision the activity of a preservative in a cream.

The preservative is partitioned between the oil and water phases and, since micro-organisms live and multiply in the aqueous phase, it is necessary to know the concentration in that phase, because it is also in the aqueous phase that bactericidal action occurs. Hibbott and Monks² have shown that the partition coefficient K^0_w of methyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate may vary from 0.3 to 204 (i.e. a 680-fold range) according to the type of oil. For four compounds and two different oils the writer³ has observed a range for K^0_w exceeding 6,000. Thus partitioning can enormously influence the concentration of preservative in the aqueous phase and, since phenols have a high concentration exponent (change in activity with change in concentration), the effect on activity can be very considerable indeed. When $K^0_w > 1.0$ the concentration in the aqueous phase is less than the overall concentration, and when $K^0_w < 1.0$ it is greater than the overall.

The oil/water ratio also influences the aqueous phase concentration. When $K^0_w < 1.0$ an increase in the proportion of oil increases the concentration in the water and, conversely, when $K^0_w > 1.0$, increasing the proportion of oil reduces the aqueous phase concentration. It may be calculated from the equation:—

$$C_w = C \left(\frac{\phi + 1}{K^0_w \phi + 1} \right)$$

where C_w = aqueous phase concentration, C = overall concentration, K^0_w = partition coefficient, ϕ = oil/water ratio.

If, for any given preservative, other formulation requirements do not permit a satisfactory C_w , it is not advisable to increase the overall concentration, as many preservatives are tissue irritants. It is better to seek a different preservative.

Creams are more liable to grow moulds during a series of warm days and cool nights (de Navarre, 1962)⁴. According to Galloway⁵, temperature changes during storage can produce on the surface condensate layers containing reduced concentration of preservative, permitting mould growth that can invade the product. Those observations emphasise the importance of uniform storage temperature. Temperature changes during storage also change the partition coefficient of the preservative, and can lead either to a decrease or an increase in its aqueous-phase concentration. A rise in temperature enhances the activity of preservative in the aqueous phase, and experiments to date suggest that, from the point of view of preservation, it is advantageous to store the cream in a warm room rather than in a refrigerator, provided there are no big temperature variations in the room.

Effects of the Emulgent

The type and quantity of emulgent can significantly affect preservative activity. Anionic emulgents can be more alkaline than pH 10.0 and the pH of the cream may be outside the normal limits of bacterial growth. The non-ionics are about neutral and can be degraded by organisms as food sources. The reduction in surface tension of the aqueous phase by the emulgent tends to increase preservative activity. If an alkaline aqueous phase is produced by the emulgent, dissociation of the preservative may occur with loss of activity but, at the same time, the partition coefficient may be reduced (e.g. phenols, organic acids) with the result that the loss in activity through dissociation is to some extent offset. When the emulgent forms micelles (e.g. anionic soaps) preservative may be lost from the aqueous phase, but that may be at least partially compensated by toxicity of the emulgent or pH of its solution. Non-ionic emulgents may complex with phenols or the parabens, again with loss

of activity. If the emulsion is fairly fluid, micro-organisms may be adsorbed at the oil-water interface, at which there will also be an increased concentration of preservative molecules and which is therefore a site of enhanced activity.

Any solid particles in suspension further complicate the situation. Preservative and emulgent molecules may be adsorbed at the solid/water interface, together with any micro-organisms in the system. Whether the resultant is an increase or decrease in activity depends upon conditions. Any further additives provide further interactions. For example, liquids miscible with either phase may modify the partition coefficient of the preservative and thereby change its availability. Perfumes may be worth-while additives, as they usually possess considerable antimicrobial activity and, even when present in small amounts, can augment the action of other preservatives.

Because the total effect of the possibly numerous interactions cannot be predicted with certainty, samples of the completed product should be inoculated with organisms liable to degrade it and examined carefully for growth, certainly over several days and preferably over several weeks or even months. Every manufacturer of a cream will embark upon such tests before putting a product on the market and knows that any skimping of the biological tests can be disastrous. It is better for those without such facilities to adhere to formulas that have successfully stood the test of time and never to mix different creams. Such mixing can cause both chemical and physical incompatibilities, with perhaps total loss of preservative activity.

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NEW BOOKS

Theriac and Mithridatum: A Study in Therapeutics

GILBERT WATSON. *Wellcome Historical Medical Library*. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. x. plus 165, frontispiece and two figures. 25s.

COMPOUND preparations containing dozens of ingredients were widely prescribed in the Middle Ages. The author traces the history of the theriaca (treacles) and mithridatum from the earliest known origins, distinguishing those used as antidotes against poisons, those to counter venoms, and those to counter ailments. He deals fully with the ascription to Mithridates, King of Pontus, of a formula of mithridatum, containing 36 herbs and spices to be mixed with castoreum and honey, and intended as a general therapeutic agent. He points out that Celsus, in the first century, A.D., reproduced the formula, and he quotes liberally from Galen, on whose studies he chiefly relies for the early history. From Galen to Andromachus, a native of Crete, who modified the formula of mithridatum, adding ingredients such as viper's flesh, and who called the new preparation, theriac, by the Greek name "galene" (tranquillity). By that time the number of ingredients had increased to sixty-four. Galen insisted that it must be made with the utmost care and with the highest quality materials. He is not so fussy about the antidote called "philonium," after Philo, a physician of Tarsus and a contemporary of St. Paul. Thereafter any physician who thought he could turn out a better antidote by modifying the standard formula did so. As the Anglo-Saxon leeches had their own ideas about treatment, England for a time had to go without these valuable remedies. It seems that not until a knowledge of the medicines used by the Arabic physicians reached Italy in the twelfth century did Western Europe take much interest in the theriaca. The spicers or apothecaries of Venice were apparently the first to make theriac in quantity for general sale. Fears of poisoning and threats of plague fostered its use. Venice treacle became well known. Chaucer speaks of treacle, meaning theriaca, for the relief of palpitation. The author omits mention of the "triaclemongers," who appear in the lists of freemen of

York and Canterbury, and who were also known in London and elsewhere in the first half of the fifteenth century. The College of Physicians, in their Preface to the first *London Pharmacopœia*, 1618, "esteem especially precious" the theriac of Mithridates but they included for good measure formulas for the antidota magna of Matthiolus (against poison and plague), the philonium persicum of Mesuë, and the philonium Romanum of Nicolaus, in addition to a new preparation, theriaca Londinensis, of their own devising. The reader will be reminded how writers, learned or critical, praised or denigrated those preparations. It was left to Heberden the physician, in his *Essay* of 1745, to castigate both mithridatium and theriacum, with such effect that, in

the *P.L.* of 1746, the blunderbuss formulas disappear. By the time the first British Pharmacopœia was issued in 18 there was the utmost simplification: Theriaca (treacle) was described as "the uncrystallised residue of the refining sugar." Early English books on London treacle, notable those by Band and Browne (1612 and 1615) have become rarities. Those two and the works on theriaca by Becker of Hofniae, 1704, and Nolto of Lübeck, 1711, though slight, could add useful information. The text reflects the author's scholarship. Decidedly the book is one the student will find repays their trouble; the general reader may be more interested in the mediaeval and later history of the polypharmaceutic preparations.—L.G.M.

Food and Drug Chemistry Symposium

(Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 30, p. 437)

THE second paper, "Chemical Aspects of Drug Metabolism," was by PROFESSOR A. H. BECKETT (head of school of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology). In the past decade, he said, increasing numbers of investigations had been made into drug metabolism. Both in animals and in man drugs were metabolised by well-known processes such as oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis and acylation. Difficulties of analysis had caused insufficient attention to be paid to metabolic problems in man. Through the use of insufficiently specific techniques a number of results of doubtful reliability had been obtained. For example, in a study in man on rate of excretion of amphetamine in urine using a methyl orange technique, anomalous results had been found in one subject found to be a smoker, and further investigation had shown that the totals of amine found roughly corresponded to the sum of the nicotine and amphetamine ingested. Clearly, the results obtained by that technique were useless unless it were specified whether the subject was a smoker or a non-smoker.

Gas-liquid chromatography had seemed to offer a method of analysis that might be applied to ephedrine, methyl ephedrine, nor-adrenaline, etc. An attempt had been made to put a reference compound in the urine and then to obtain a calibration curve for the drug under examination. It had been found, however, using amphetamine and methylamphetamine, that plotting the rate of excretion against time did not give the expected smooth curve. Later the fluctuations noted were found to be associated with changes of pH in the urine. Administering ammonium chloride so as to keep the urine acid had enabled the expected curve to be obtained.

Effect of pH on Excretion

Further studies had shown that an individual whose urine was normally alkaline excreted little amphetamine, even if no attempt was made to control the pH. Urine normally showed changes of pH during the day, considerably influencing dosage considerations.

The effect of urine pH on drug excretion had been found to be associated with the character of the drug. The more lipid-soluble it was in the unionised form the greater was the dependence on pH. Conversely to increase the water-solubility of the unionised form lessened its dependence on pH. The kidney tubules were lipid in

character, and the dependence of the concentration of the un-ionised form of a drug was connected with the amount of reabsorption that took place. In any study of drug excretion it was necessary to know its partition coefficient and dissociation constant. Many basic drugs, too, became concentrated outside the blood vessels, resulting in low plasma levels, and urine studies often provided the only method of determination. Evaluations of drug excretion should allow for pH control of the urine, and results from one or two persons studied separately would, he said, be of more value than those obtained by pooling the urine of different persons. A low value for amine content or a doubtful positive result did not necessarily mean that no amine had been ingested, for at a pH above 6 excretion would be small.

In animal studies little amine was excreted by rabbits, whose urine was normally of pH 7. Feeding them on an oatmeal diet brought the urine pH down to 5, considerably increasing the amine excretion.

Chronic toxicity trials also needed to take into account the pH normal to the species. In man, with a urine pH of 6-7, 3-4 per cent. of a dose of amphetamine was excreted in twenty-four hours; reducing the pH to 5.5-6 increased the excretion to 60-70 per cent.

Sustained-release Preparations

A further field of study was the evaluation of claims made for the various forms of sustained-release preparations that were being put on the market. Professor Beckett showed, for a number of preparations, slides of comparative curves for excretion rate plotted against time, to illustrate how differences of formulation influenced the rate of release.

He told a questioner he did not wish to imply that altering urinary pH necessarily affected the rate of metabolism, but the amount of drug metabolised was important. If the urine were kept alkaline after administration, the effects of amphetamine could be made to last for two days, though the side effects were aggravated. Amphetamine was not affected by the biliary cycle, he said, nor was it reabsorbed into the stomach.

MR. C. A. JOHNSON (a member of the British Pharmacopœia Commission) in a paper on "Chemical Problems in the Standardisation of Drugs," said the principal purpose of official drug standards was to safeguard the

health of the patient. Subsidiary ones were to ensure that a sound manufacturing process was being maintained and that batches of a drug from different sources were essentially similar. Control had not to be so stringent that commercial production of a valuable drug became uneconomic. A standard must ensure a level of safety consistent with levels obtained during clinical trials.

Economies had also to be considered in the method of analysis itself, excluding rigorously tests that were superfluous. How much effort, one wondered, must have been uselessly expended searching for 2 parts per million of arsenic in benzoic acid when the content of that chemical's pharmaceutical use for internal purposes was 0.5 per cent. in camphorated tincture of opium (maximum dose 10 mls).

New Techniques Bring Problems

The many powerful analytical techniques developed since the 1939-45 war made it theoretically easy to achieve sound standards, but their very complexity introduced new problems. At one time the policy had been to use only tests that could be carried out in a fairly simply equipped laboratory or even by the pharmacist in his dispensary. Increasing complexity of drugs had made imperative correspondingly complex and sensitive techniques of analysis. Today the problem was to select the simplest available method consistent with the required sensitivity and selectivity.

The specification in a monograph needed to be taken as a whole. Official standards, though reasonably precise, were often said to be non-specific. That criticism need not be serious if the method of identification was unequivocal and impurities that might also respond to the assay were limited. Ideally an assay would be both precise and specific. It should also be applicable to quite small samples. Those ideals, unfortunately, could rarely be achieved.

For example, about thirty steroids were at present in the B.P. and B.P.C. Generally they were both potent and expensive. The majority had a maximum light absorption in the same wave-length region, so that a rapid, convenient and sensitive method of assay was provided by ultra-violet spectrophotometry. A revealed defect in the assay method of the 1958, B.P., monograph for hydrocortisone had prompted

the inclusion, in the 1963 B.P., of an additional assay to reveal the presence of the precursor that had upset the previous assay, and a paper-chromatographic test to limit the presence of undue amounts of other steroids. Ideally, in paper and thin-layer chromatography in official standards, chromatograms would be run of the sample under test and of a highly purified sample of the substance to which had been added a limiting amount of the known impurity. That demanded supplies both of the pure main material and of an authenticated sample of the impurity. The General Medical Council and the Pharmaceutical Society were working to establish a collection of highly purified materials (British chemical reference substances). Two were already available (see J. & D., July 31, 1965, p. 106). The test substance against a limiting amount of impurity on its own, but that might give a false impression. Sometimes any such tests might be ruled out, either because the nature of the impurity was unknown or because to disclose its nature might constitute a breach of confidence with the manufacturer. In those circumstances an even less satisfactory procedure might have to be relied on, namely to apply to the chromatographic medium a quantity of the substance that, to be acceptable, would show no spot on the chromatogram—such a test depended on each laboratory achieving a similar sensitivity.

Further problems were raised, particularly in thin-layer chromatography, by the method's potentially extreme sensitivity, revealing as it did minute traces of impurities as apparently significant spots, or by possible decomposition during running. The apparent elucant of the pharmacopoeial authorities to adopt those methods had been due more to the need to be fair to all than to any reactionary attitude.

Progress with Gas Chromatography

Gas chromatography seemed likely soon to find a place among official specifications. There again it was difficult to lay down procedures that could be applied equally well in different laboratories. Progress was being made, but that problem was not yet satisfactorily resolved.

The fact that slight structural alterations in steroids could cause marked differences in physiological effects might involve problems. A limit had to be applied for the presence in dimethisterone (a 6 α compound) of its 6 β methyl isomer. Chromatographic separation was ineffective. Phase solubility had possibilities but the difficult technique made it unsuitable for an official standard. So far practical means of distinguishing one compound in the presence of the other was nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, but that was practicable only at levels of 5 per cent. and over.

Another problem of standardisation was concerned with the "bound" solvent (Mr. Johnson's preferred term). Unless that were precisely estimated, accurate assessment of the drug was impossible. Warfarin sodium, for in-

stance, by one method of manufacture, might crystallise, entrapping up to 7 or 8 per cent. of isopropyl alcohol, by a different method only a negligible amount. Quantitative removal was almost impossible by normal drying methods, so the solvent must be estimated by either gas chromatography or chemical estimation, adding to the errors of the active constituent assay.

As to unequivocal identification, chemical tests could give only a rough grouping of the various types of steroid. Infra-red spectroscopy had been adopted by the British Pharmacopoeia, but difficulties of comparing scaled down printed spectra had led to the adoption of a technique that required comparison with authentic specimens. The considerable possibility of polymorphism introduced another difficulty. Some steroids yielded three or four forms according to the method of crystallisation, so where possible the examination of solution spectra was called for.

Accepting that the correct dosage of medicament had been found in, say, a tablet, how could it be demonstrated that its quality was suitable? A result of 100 per cent. could be achieved in an assay of prednisolone tablets by including a 10 per cent. average of material that itself assayed at only 91 per cent. Extracting and examining the extractive were ruled out as the extraction process itself might act as a purification or the reverse. At the moment the most promising approach seemed to be to look for the impurities thought most likely to be present.

Interference by Ingredients

Second problem with formulated products was interference from other ingredients such as excipients, diluents, lubricants, colouring matter and coating in tablets. Manufacturers offering different brands of the same tablet would each have used their own expertise and no single method of extraction for assay might be applicable to all brands. An official assay method had to cover all formulations available. Even the method might prove unsuitable for a new formulation. It might become necessary to require that any new formulation did not invalidate an official assay though a change of method would be considered for a new formulation that represented a demonstrable advance.

DR. A. B. WILSON (King's College, London) deputised for Dr. J. M. Barnes (Medical Research Council) who was unable to attend to present a paper on "Assessing the Toxicity of Drugs." Defining a drug as any chemical agent that could modify the chemical mechanism in living cells, he suggested that any distinction between useful actions and toxic effects in drugs was merely verbal. To talk of a non-toxic drug was a contradiction in terms. The risks in using a drug of high potential toxicity must be known and balanced against those of leaving the disease untreated. That decision was the clinician's responsibility. Prolonged and acute toxicity tests using several species were needed on any substance that appeared to be of therapeutic in-

terest. If the metabolism of the drug was found similar in those species it would probably be similar in man; if not, there must be greater caution before using it on man. Toxicity tests were carried out for four weeks to three months and at doses up to the highest that showed signs of toxicity. Liver function and other tests were among those carried out, and changes in body weight was noted. At the end of the period the animals were killed and histopathological studies carried out, the changes twenty organs and tissues from each animal being usually recorded. Histopathological studies were the most sensitive and satisfactory test for toxicity.

If the results had been satisfactory, the human pharmacology of the drug had then to be studied to verify that the metabolism was the same in human beings and to exclude other toxic effects, such as headache, that were difficult to detect in animal tests. If previous results were confirmed the drug could then go for clinical trial and specialised toxicity tests (for teratogenesis, antifertility, carcinogenesis). Previously undetected adverse reactions might be reported at the final (marketing) stage.

Toxic effects could be classified into two broad groups: effects that occurred in both animals and in man (and which should be detected during animal testing), and those that occurred in man only. The former comprised exaggerated pharmacological effects, additional pharmacological action of low predictability, and other toxic actions. Effects that occurred in man only were unpredictable and could be influenced, among other things, by disease, individual variations and genetic differences (in some patients who lacked the enzyme plasma-pseudo-cholinesterase the short-acting muscle relaxant suxamethonium could sometimes have an action resulting in apnoea and lasting up to two hours.)

(To be concluded)

PAYROLL TAX

A Wholesaler's Reaction

MR. S. LEWIS WATSON (managing director, Unichem, Ltd.), said on May 4: My first reaction to the new tax is that it is second only in complexity to the corporation tax itself and far in advance of it in terms of ingenuity. The implications of this selective employment tax for a pharmaceutical service organisation such as Unichem might be unwise to forecast at such short notice without further facts. There is a strong case, bearing in mind the essential part pharmaceutical distribution, both retail and wholesale, plays in the health of the nation that special concessions should be made. In the public interest this service, recognised by all to be of the highest quality, must be maintained. The gross margins fixed by manufacturers and the impact of increased wages are already jeopardising its efficiency. If the Government will not face their responsibilities in this context then manufacturers must, by a gesture of increased margins, pay their share, which in any case has been too long delayed.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods in stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, MAY 4: It was another quiet week in the CRUDE DRUGS market but as offerings from origin were often scanty most prices on the spot showed no weakness.

AGAR (Kobé No. 1) was threepence per lb. dearer for shipment while BUCHU on the spot was firmer by sixpence. CARDAMOMS Alleppy greens were offered at 35s. per lb. There was some easing in Ceylon CINNAMON for shipment but the range of QUILLS was still restricted. HONEY was dearer from most origins; a bad crop in Argentina has been reported and that has coincided with a larger consumer demand there following a promotional campaign. Several AROMATIC SEEDS were firmer including CARAWAY, ANISE and Indian CUMIN. Costa Rican IPECACUANHA and Brazilian MENTHOL were both up one shilling per lb. on the previous week whilst STYRAX at 20s. 6d. per lb. was up sixpence.

Among ESSENTIAL OILS, Chinese CITRONELLA was lower by twopence per lb. Also easier per lb. were East Indian NUTMEG (by 3s. 6d.), PATCHOULI (12s., c.i.f.), Brazilian PEPPERMINT (three-pence) and LEMONGRASS (threepence).

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge.

AMIDOPYRIN. — Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

AMPHETAMINE. — BASE is 150s. per kilo in 5-kilo lots and SULPHATE, 120s.; DEX-AMPHETAMINE, 270s. per kilo for 10 kilos.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 74s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots, SODIUM is 10s. per kilo more.

BARBITONE. — SODIUM derivative is 46s. 8d. per kilo for 50-kilo lots.

BISMUTH SALTS.—(Per kilo):—

Quantity	Under 50	50	250
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARBONATE ...	77 10	76 0	75 0
SALICYLATE ...	72 4	70 6	—
SUBGALLATE ...	67 10	66 0	—
SUBNITRATE ...	71 10	70 0	69 0

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 80s. per kilo for 25-kilo lots and over.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Fused, 3s. 11d. per kilo. In 1½-kilo tin for 100-kilo lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE. — 1-4 cwt., 4s. 3d. lb.; 1-ton, 4s.

CHARCOAL. — Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. — One-cwt. lots quoted at 4s. 3d. per lb.

CHLORPHENESIN. — 50-kilo lots are 72s. 6d. per kilo.

CINCHOCINE. — HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is 850s. per kilo.

COCAINE. — 35-oz. lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 105s. per oz., ALKALOID, 115s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CYCLOBARBITONE. — Under 25 kilos: 73s. per kilo, CALCIUM, 80s. per kilo.

DICOPHANE. (D.D.T.) — One-ton lots, 70-74 per cent., 2s. 3d. per lb.

DIENOESTROL. — B.P. is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 5-kilo lots.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots are 44s. per gm.

DITHRANOL.—B.P. offered at 6s. 9d. per oz. for 7-lb. lots.

DOMIPHEN BROMIDE. — B.P.C. grade, 32s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

EMETINE. — One-kilo lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 11,431s. per kilo.

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 152s. per gm. for 5-gm. lots; ERGOTAMINE TARTRATE, 29s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

GLYCERIN.—Chemically pure, B.P. (per cwt.).

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons	1 ton and under 5 tons	Under 1 ton
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
TANK WAGONS				
10-14 tons	186 0	—	—	—
5-10 tons	187 6	189 6	—	—
DRUMS				
5 cwt.	190 0	192 0	195 0	201 0
2½ cwt.	193 0	195 0	198 0	204 0
TINS				
56 lb.	197 0	199 0	202 0	208 0
28 lb.	219 0	221 0	226 0	235 0
14 lb.	223 0	225 0	230 0	239 0

Minimum delivery 2½ cwt. Drums charged and returnable. Tins and cases free. Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1.2627 are 181s. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10-14 tons.

HEXOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 2s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

NARCOTINE. — ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 11s. 4d. per oz. (399s. 6d. kilo) for under 35-oz. lots. Containers below 1-kilo charged 1s. 6d. per container.

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per kilo) subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

	1 kilo and over	Under 1 kilo
	s. d.	s. d.
CODEINE		
ALKALOID ...	1,903 0	1,939 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,665 0	1,701 0
PHOSPHATE ...	1,445 0	1,480 0
SULPHATE ...	1,665 0	1,701 0
MORPHINE		
ACETATE ...	1,762 0	1,798 0
ALKALOID ...	2,159 0	2,194 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,762 0	1,798 0
SULPHATE ...	1,762 0	1,798 0
TARTRATE ...	2,115 0	2,150 0
ETHYLMORPHINE		
ALKALOID ...	2,229 0	2,265 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,903 0	1,939 0
DIAMORPHINE		
ALKALOID ...	2,106 0	2,141 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,930 0	1,965 0

PARAFFINS. — Prices to wholesale distributors per gall.—Liquid: HEAVY, B.P., in drums, 8s. 8½d. to 8s. 9½d. as to quantity; over 500 gall. in bulk, 8s. 1½d. LIGHT, B.P. drums, 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 8½d.; bulk, 7s. 0½d. Technical white: LIGHT, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d. and 6s. 3d. in bulk; MEDIUM, 7s. 7d. to 7s. 8d., bulk, 7s. 4½d. Drums charged and returnable. Soft: Best grades WHITE medium consistency, £116 15s. per ton and soft consistency, £113 7s. 6d.; YELLOW, £94 10s. Other B.P. grades at £95, £100 10s., £106 per ton for white and at £74 17s. 6d. for yellow. All in non-returnable drums delivered.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 5-kilo lots, 300s. per kilo.

PENTOBARBITONE.—Less than 100-kilo lots are 85s. 6d. per kilo for acid and 90s. 6d. for SODIUM.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rates 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo. SODIUM SALT, 54s. 6d.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—One-cwt. 9s. per lb.

PHOLCODINE. — 8-oz. lots, 95s. 9d. per oz. (3,377s. per kilo).

PTHALYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 31s. per kilo.

PHYSOSTIGMINE.—Per oz. for 4-oz. lots ALKALOID, 524s.; SALICYLATE, 354s.; SULPHATE, 453s.

PIPERAZINE. — Less than 50 kilos are ADIPATE, 10s. 3d. per kilo; CITRATE, 18s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 13s. 3d.; PHOSPHATE, 20s. 6d.; TARTRATE, 19s. 6d.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P. 1959, 8s. 2d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE. — (Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE. — 50-kilo kegs 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE. — 50-kilo cases 5s. 6d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. — Pure 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE. — Pellets, B.P. 9s. 2d. per kilo; sticks, 15s. 5d.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE. — Crystals 50-kilo kegs, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical, 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P.C. 1949 50-kilo kegs of POWDER, 8s. 3d. per kilo GRANULAR, 8s. 9d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — 1-cwt. 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — B.P.C. 1949 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—50-kilo lots 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

QUINALBARBITONE.—SODIUM and ACID are 105s. for less than 25-kilo lots.

QUINIDINE.—British material: SULPHATE 3,862s. 7d. per 100-oz. for 500-oz. lot upwards.

QUININE. — British material in 1,000-oz. lots per oz.: SULPHATE, B.P., 1963, 18s. 1d.; BISULPHITE, 18s.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE 21s. 10d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 21s. 7d. ALKALOID, 22s. 10d. and HYDROBROMIDE 19s. 10d.

SUCCINYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 32s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE — 50-kilo lots, 54s. per kilo; SODIUM, 55s.

SULPHADIAZINE.—Five-kilo lots, 48s. 5d. per kilo; 25-kilo lots, 45s. 5d.

SULPHAMIDINE. — 50-kilo lots are 60s. per kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE.—100-kilo lots, about 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHAMETHIAZOLE. — Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 100s.; 50-kilos, 95s.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—50-kilo lots, 13s. 1d. per kilo.

SULPHAPYRIDINE. — Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

SULPHATHIAZOLE. — 100 kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

SULPHUR.—(Approximate prices per ton). SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £70; TECHNICAL, £65; GROUND, £26 to £30; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £130 (if available); ROLL, £32 to £36. All ex store.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 16s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 16s., c.i.f.

BUCHU. — Spot 6s. 6d. per lb.; shipment cleared.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 4s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 3d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS. — (Per lb.). Ceylon greens, No. 2, 31s. 6d., spot, Alleppy greens, 35s., spot and 28s., c.i.f. Prime seed for shipment, 46s., c.i.f.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

CINNAMON. — BARK, Seychelles, 145s. cwt. spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.); Two O's, 10s. 4d.; Seconds, 8s. 9d.; quillings, 5s. 6½d.; chips, 1s. 9d.

COCILLANA. — Bark, 3s. 6d. per lb. nominal. No shipment offers.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — Spot offered at 4s. 3d. per lb., shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

DIGITALIS. — *Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 12s. per lb.; shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 9s., spot.

GENTIAN. — Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 85s. spot; peeled, 210s. spot. African, spot, 240s., shipment, 220s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3 spot, 330s., shipment, 282s. 6d., c.i.f.; Cochín, spot, 270s.; shipment, 250s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 162s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 153s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 120s. to 125s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s.; Argentine, 125s. to 130s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 110s. to 115s.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for shipment, 54s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 55s. Costa Rican, 83s. 6d. spot; shipment, 82s., c.i.f., nominal. Colombian, spot, 57s. 6d. nominal; shipment not offering.

JALAP. — Mexican whole bulbs, 4s. 6d. per lb. on spot; shipment, 4s. 3d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 1s. 10d. per lb. spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — West African halves are nominally 8d. per lb. on the spot. Good quality replacements scarce.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS, B.P., is from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 7½d.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LIME FLOWERS. — Spot short at 2s. 2d. per lb.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA. — Dutch on the spot, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f. American, 13s. per lb. spot.

LYCOPodium. — Indian triple-sifted, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

MACE. — Whole No. 1, 15s. per lb., f.o.b. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL. — (Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 29s., c.i.f.; spot, 30s. in bond; Brazilian for shipment, 35s., c.i.f.; spot, 38s., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot £145 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS. — (Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80's, 13s. nominal; defectives, 8s.; sound unassorted, 9s. 9d. East Indian for shipment b.w.p., 5s. 8d.; 80's, 12s.; 110's, 10s. 9d., all c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA. — Cochín, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak unchanged at 3s. 11½d. per lb. spot and shipment 3s. 11d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 2½d., spot; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 352s. 6d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — Jamaican offered by resellers on spot at 1,100s. per cwt.

PODOPHYLLUM. — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi* 220s., spot; shipment, 205s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA. — For shipment, 175s. per cwt. spot and c.i.f.

RHUBARB. — Various grades offered at from 5s. to 15s. per lb.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, spot, 725s. per lb.; Rio, 700s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 3d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE. — Spanish, 240s., duty paid, Turkish, 167s. 6d., in bond. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 165s., spot. CELERY. — Indian, 170s., spot; shipment dearer at 147s. 6d., c.i.f., April-May. CORIANDER. — Spot, Moroccan, 65s., Rumanian whole, 65s. and splits, 55s., all duty paid. CUMIN. — Spot, Cyprian, 347s. 6d.; Indian, 322s. 6d.; Moroccan, 350s., duty paid; Syrian, 340s., duty paid; shipment, Indian reported dearer at 300s., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian, 130s., spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Chinese, 130s., duty paid; Indian, 150s.; shipment: Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f. Indian, 140s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan firm at 67s. 6d., duty paid; shipment not quoted. MUSTARD. — English, 67s. 6d. to 90s., according to quality.

SENEGA. — No offers spot or forward.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked scarce on spot from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. as to quality; manufacturing, 1s. 1d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked spot scarce at about 6s. 6d.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

STRAMONIUM. — Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STROPHANTHUS. — Kombé is firm at 22s. 6d. per lb. spot; no shipment offers.

STYRAX. — Spot, nominally 20s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, new crop, 20s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS. — Para, spot, 55s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH. — Ribbon, No. 1, £175 to £180 per cwt.; No. 2, £155.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger, spot, 125s. per cwt.; May shipment, 107s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Indian, spot nominally 400s. per cwt.; shipment not offered. Continental root, 500s. nominal spot; no shipment offers.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharges.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 445s., shipment, 425s., c.i.f., Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond nominal; shipment, 370s., c.i.f. CANDELLA, spot 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 280s.; shipment, 245s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 580s.; shipment, 450s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES. — Spot quotations are 4s. 3d. per lb. nominal; prompt shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 9d. per lb. spot.

AMBER. — Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 4d., spot, shipment, 8s. 11d., c.i.f.

BAY. — From 41s. 6d. lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT. — Spot, 170s. per lb.

BIRCH TAR. — Rectified, 10s. per lb. on the spot.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian spot, 16s. 9d., shipment, 16s. 6d., c.i.f.

BUCHU. — Spot, from 280s. per lb.

CAJUPUT. — Spot from 10s. per lb.

CALAMUS. — Spot from 50s. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

CANANGA. — Spot from 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOM. — Imported, 540s. per lb.; English distilled 950s.

CASSIA. — Spot from 30s. to 35s. per lb. for 80–85 per cent.

CASTOR. — Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £140 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CEDARWOOD. — American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 8s. 6d.

CELERY SEED. — Indian, 100s. per lb.; English, 200s.

CHENOPodium. — From 38s. per lb.

CINNAMON. — English-distilled, 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 25s.; Seychelles leaf rectified from 9s., spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 4½d.; shipment, 4s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 6d. in bond and 4s. 9d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 3d. in bond; 4s. 2d., c.i.f.

CLOVE. — Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 2½d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 3d. in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

LAVANDIN. — From 28s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER. — French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — From 37s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

LEMON. — Sicilian from 26s. to 36s.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 22s. 6d. per kilo; shipment, 21s. 6d., c.i.f.

LIME. — West Indian distilled, 65s. per lb. on the spot.

ORANGE. — Cold-pressed sweet oil, 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 185s. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot nominal.

PATCHOULI. — Spot nominal; shipment, 108s. per lb., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT. — (Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment offered at 12s. 6d., c.i.f., and spot, 12s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. 3d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 39s. to 49s., as to source.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MAY 3: A total of seven major producers have now boosted their prices for SULPHURIC ACID, effective May 15. Brazilian MENTHOL edged upward another five cents to \$5.80 per lb. PERU BALSAM at \$2.40 per lb. was up five cents, and No. 1 Kobé AGAR, at \$3, was up 35 cents. Among ESSENTIAL OILS Formosan CITRONELLA at 68 cents, was down two cents per lb. and ROSEMARY at \$1.65, down 10 cents.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," April 6, No. 4571

For preparations of mineral elements and urea, for use in connection with the feeding of animals (5)

URAMINSAL, 887,700, by Minsal, Ltd., Wingham, Northwich, Ches.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)
OPTOZETS, 887,890, by Optrex, Ltd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances (5)

URIZIDE, 887,953, by Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., London, S.W.5.

For hair-drying machines (5)

MISTRAL, 888,069, by Tricity Cookers, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For apparatus for measuring the alcohol content in the human body (9)

ALCATEXT, 876,444, by Soberettes, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks. ALCOLOR, 879,429, by L.P.C. Chemicals & Dyes, Ltd., London, E.C.3.

For life-saving apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings (9)

EARLY BIRD, 879,654, by Henry C. Stephens, Ltd., London, N.5.

For apparatus (not being machines) for applying to cinematograph film materials for recording, or bearing recordings of speech, sound, or music (9)

TECHNOTRACK, 880,037, by Technical & Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., London, W.2.

For photographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings (9)

MINOX, 880,400, by Minox, G.m.b.H., Geissen-Heuchelheim, Germany.

For electrically operated hair curling apparatus and parts and fittings (9)

MATAHARI, 887,346, by Headquarter & General Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.5.

For electrical medical apparatus; electrical appliances for massage of the body; and parts (10)

FESTO, 883,352, by Festo-Maschinenfabrik Gottlieb Stoll, Esslingen-on-Neckar, Germany.

For medical and surgical apparatus and instruments and parts (10)

JECTOFR STERIPACK, 885,006, by A.B. Astra, Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, Soder-talje, Sweden.

For sponges (21)

TWIT, 887,827, by Ban-Tuc Marketing, Ltd., Southsea, Hants.

For pads for cosmetic purposes, having two distinct surfaces, and all being made of textile materials (21)

TWINTEX, 881,874, by Welbar Products, Ltd., Sandhurst, near Camberley, Surrey.

"Trade Marks Journal," April 13, No. 4572

For preparations for the hair and make-up kits comprising such preparations (3)

PIN-UP, 8864,770, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For cleaning and polishing preparations (3)

Device with words CEE-BEE, 884,015, by Chemical Co., Inc., Downey, California, U.S.A.

For perfumes, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps and preparations for the hair (3)

BEAUTY COUNSELOR WHITE GOLD, 873,423, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For soaps, essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations and dentifrices (3)

AMOR BRUJO, 881,347, by Mas Perfumeries, Ltd., London, W.1.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for colouring, dyeing and tinting the hair to make it blonde (3)

SUMMER BLONDE, 8879,608, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations and dentifrices (3)

DOM QUIXOTE, 881,348, by Mas Perfumeries, Ltd., London, W.1.

For cosmetics for the hands and lacquers being non-medicated toilet preparations for the nails (3)

BEAUTY COUNSELOR LADY FINGERS,

884,948, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For cosmetics for the lips and lacquers being non-medicated toilet preparations for the nails (3)

BEAUTY COUNSELOR IVORY SHIMMER, 884,948, by Beauty Counselor of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for the mouth (3)

SPEAK EASY, 8878,015, by Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex.

For preparations and substances for laundry use: soaps; detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes); cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations (3)

SACTIF, 8886,888, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For suntanning preparations (being cosmetic or non-medicated preparations) in the form of powders, lotions, oils and creams (3) and for medicated preparations for the relief of sun-burn (5)

COOLTAN, 8845,846-47, by Kathleen Court (England), Ltd., London, S.W.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

Device with letters A H, 872,536, by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations for external use in the treatment of rheumatism and the like ailments (5)

EMBROLIN, 873,292, by Fyde Laboratories, Ltd., Preston, Lancs.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all being in the form of soluble tablets for internal use (5)

EFFERSOL, 879,837, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

TOPALGIC, 883,287, by Roussel-Uclaf, Paris Ville, France.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, all for the treatment of angina and vascular conditions (5)

ANGORIL, 885,512, by Rona Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For photographic and cinematographic projectors (8)

EPIREX, 872,848, by Meopta, Národní Podnik, Prerov, Czechoslovakia.

For perfume sprays, perfume vaporisers and toilet articles (21)

Device with word GREGOR, 8877,178, by Oskar Gregor, Coburg, Germany.

For dispensers (21)

DISPERGENT, 888,481, by Josephine Hazel Lindforth Adamson, London, W.11.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

March 30

Vegetable extracts for pharmaceutical use. Orsy-monde, 1,029,056.

Drip-proof and tamper-proof pouring and sealing devices. I. Goth, 1,029,058.

Process for the production of pure glucose oxidase. Miles Laboratories, Inc., 1,029,099.

Animal cage supports. Upjohn Co., 1,029,130.

Honey cordial and process for production thereof. Marty's Honey, Ltd., 1,029,142.

Emulsifying agents and their use. Tenneco Chemicals, Inc., 1,029,152.

Photographic colour printing apparatus. Eastman Kodak Co., 1,029,161.

Soil sterilisers. H. W. Field & Son, Ltd., 1,029,196.

Medical dressings. Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., 1,029,210.

Chromone derivatives. Benger Laboratories, Ltd., 1,029,213.

A-norandrostane derivatives. J. Jacques, 1,029,216.

Physiologically active amides. London Rubber Industries, Ltd., G. B. Barlow and A. J. J. Macleod, 1,029,214.

5,6,7,8-Tetrahydropteridine derivatives. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 1,029,217.

Process for producing 19-norsteroids and intermediates thereof. Franceseo Vismara, S.p.A., 1,029,218.

Basic ketone compounds and a process for their production. Ferrosan, A.B., 1,029,220.

Derivatives of 6-aminopenicillanic acid. Beecham Group, Ltd., 1,029,222.

Method of preparing quaternary ammonium salts with disinfectant activity. Spofa, Sdruzeni Podniku pro Zdravotnickou Vyrobu, 1,029,228.

Unsaturated quaternary ammonium. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 1,029,229.

Manufacture of detergent briquettes. Procter & Gamble, Ltd., 1,029,263.

Control of illuminants. Kodak, Ltd., 1,029,283.

Photographic projecting printing apparatus. Agfa, A.G., 1,029,291.

Photographic projection printing apparatus. Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 1,029,292.

Steroid compounds, compositions incorporating them and processes for their preparation. Roussel-Uclaf, 1,029,325.

Lyophilised reagent composition. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., 1,029,329.

Device for dispensing cosmetics, inks, or the like. F. E. Tinsley, 1,029,339.

Method for the control of undesirable plants. American Cyanamid Co., 1,029,344.

Extraction of oil from a cake of ground olives. C. L. Lang and A. L. Petit, 1,029,360.

2-Keto-d-gluconic acid concentration. Merck & Co., Inc., 1,029,393.

Photographic camera. Meopta, Národní Podnik, 1,029,381.

Production of granules. Compagnie De. Saint-Gobain, 1,029,405.

Process for preparing phenols. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A., 1,029,419.

Cyclopropane-(2,3,2,3)-androstane derivatives. Syntex Corporation, 1,029,431.

Compounds and preparation for combating undesired plant growth. CIBA, Ltd., 1,029,432.

Process for preparing 6-keto-(10)-19-nor-3-acyloxy steroids. Syntex Corporation, 1,029,438.

4-6 3-Hydroxy-steroids and derivatives thereof. CIBA, Ltd., 1,029,439.

Methylandrostanes. CIBA, Ltd., 1,029,440.

Modified gelatin for photographic purposes and use thereof. Agfa, A.G., 1,029,450.

Automatic exposure adjusting device in cine cameras. Nippon Kogaku, K.K., 1,029,467.

Colour photography. Ilford, Ltd., 1,029,488.

Granular perborate composition. Procter & Gamble, 1,029,549.

Fatty composition. Unilever, Ltd., 1,029,552.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. from May 11.

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

April 6

Antibiotic-containing feeding stuffs. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 1,029,612.

Appliance for the purification and sterilisation of gases in particular room air. K. E. Merckle, 1,029,621.

Chromatographic extraction of vitamin D₂. Commissariat A L'energie Atomique, 1,029,628.

Preparation of purines. Zellstoffabrik Waldhof, 1,029,696.

Photographic multi-layer material for producing colour separation records. Agfa, A.G., 1,029,697.

Preparation of difluoramine. Allied Chemical Corporation, 1,029,707.

Preparation of fluorescent protein derivatives. Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V., 1,029,731.

Process for the manufacture of a growth-promotion substance. CIBA, Ltd., 1,029,737.

Process for the manufacture of hydroxymethyl compounds or dehydration derivatives. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G., 1,029,738.

Sulphonamides and process for preparing same. CIBA, Ltd., 1,029,740.

Substituted 1,4-benzodiazepines and a process for their manufacture. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., 1,029,741.

O,O-Dialkyl phosphorothioate derivatives. Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., 1,029,742.

Androstano-pyrazoles. CIBA, Ltd., 1,029,919.

Piperazine and piperidine compounds. G. D. Searle & Co., 1,029,920.

1,2-methylene steroids and a process for their manufacture. Schering, A.G., 1,029,749.

Preparation of halogenated bisphenols. Allied Chemical Corporation, 1,029,750.

Exposure control system for cameras. Eastman Kodak Co., 1,029,844.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. from May 18.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

- HORMONES AND THE SKIN**—Part 1: (Estrogens. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, March, p. 30.
- ANTACIOS**: The clinical evaluation. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, March, p. 41.
- TUMOUR DESTRUCTION**, enhanced. Further evidence of, with combined laser energy and chemotherapy. *Nature*, April 23, p. 432.
- METHISAZONE** and a hyperimmune anti-vaccinia gamma-globulin. A comparison of the protective effect of, in primary smallpox vaccination carried out in the presence of contraindications. *Lancet*, April 30, p. 948.
- METHYSGRIDE**. Progression of retroperitoneal fibrosis despite cessation of treatment with. *Lancet*, April 30, p. 955.
- METHYLPREDNISOLONE** in the treatment of exophthalmos. *Lancet*, April 30, p. 958.
- DRUGS**, ill-health due to. *Brit. med. J.*, April 30, p. 1065.
- DELIBERATE ASPIRIN INTOXICATION**. *Brit. med. J.*, April 30, p. 1090.
- HAIR DRESSINGS FOR MEN**. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, April, p. 40.
- HORMONES AND THE SKIN**. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, April, p. 45.
- CONTINUOUS CULTURE**: Theory and applications. *Process Biochemistry*, May, p. 77.
- FERMENTATION METABOLITES**. *Process Biochemistry*, May, p. 89.
- BARIUM MEALS**. The use and abuse of. *Practitioner*, May, p. 695.
- PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS** and the motorist. *Practitioner*, May, p. 704.
- ACTINOMYCIN D** and 7,12 - DIMETHYLBENZ[a]ANTHRACENE. Inhibition of ribonucleic acid synthesis in mouse skin by. *Nature*, April 30, p. 541.
- RESIDUES OF DDT** in brains and bodies of birds that died on dosage and in survivors. *Science*, March 25, p. 1549.
- CYANIDE INTOXICATION**: protection with oxygen. *Science*, April 8, p. 210.
- d-TUBOCURARINE CHLORIDE**: Effect on insects. *Science*, April 8, p. 225.
- QUINURONIUM** and AMICARBALOE. The effects of in sheep, and the influence of atropine, pyridine 2-aldoxime methiodide (2-PAM), adrenaline and mepyrmine. *Vet. Rec.*, April 30, p. 627.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

- CENTRAL PHARMACY SUPPLIES (WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital £100. Solicitors: Dunham, Brindley & Linn, Heantun House, Salop Street, Wolverhampton.
- DAVID M. BROWN (GUILDFORD), LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: David M. Brown, F.P.S. and Helen W. Brown. R.O.: 140 High Street, Guildford, Surrey.
- DISTILLERS (CARSHALTON), LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, plastics, etc. Subscribers: W. N. Holdgate and J. Gilderdale, 21 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.
- DISTILLERS (COLESHILL), LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital £100. Other details similar to Distillers (Carshalton), Ltd.
- DISTILLERS CO. (YEAST), LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in yeast, etc. Other details similar to Distillers (Carshalton), Ltd.
- DISTILLERS (DAGENHAM), LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital £100. To carry on the business of distilling and making and selling of malt and yeast, etc. Other details similar to Distillers (Carshalton), Ltd.
- DISTILLERS (HAMMERSMITH), LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital £100. To carry on the business of distilling and making and selling of malt and yeast, etc. Other details similar to Distillers (Carshalton), Ltd.
- DISTILLERS HYDROCARBONS, LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital £100. To manufacture chemicals, etc. Other details similar to Distillers (Carshalton), Ltd.

'PRINT AND PUBLICITY

Massive Advertising Campaign

A MASSIVE television and newspaper advertising campaign—the heaviest ever used by Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., to promote a single product—is launching the low-cost Swinger camera. The campaign, which opens on June 1, is to run for almost eight weeks during the peak summer selling months, with combined full-network television commercials and national newspaper advertisements breaking at the rate of more than three each week. During that period Messrs. Polaroid are spending as much as the company's total advertising expenditure for the whole of 1965. A second campaign promoting the Swinger is scheduled for the pre-Christmas period. Retailers are being supplied with a wide variety of display material and literature for the Swinger, including banners and

streamers which may be used with the camera's attractive packaging box to "create traffic-stopping window and in-store displays."

PRESS ADVERTISING

- BRITISH OXYGEN CO., LTD.**, Hammersmith House, London, W.6: Sparklets syphons. In *Readers Digest*, *Punch*, *Irish Tatler*, *Sunday Times*, *The Observer* and *Weekend Telegraph*, colour magazines, *Scottish Field* and women's magazines.
- BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.**, Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1: Saxin. In national and provincial Press. In top-circulation women's magazines. May till August.
- JEVES-PAROZONE SALES, LTD.**, Davis House, New Road, Dagenham, Essex: Jeyes fluid. In national Press and amateur gardening magazines.
- A. WANDER, LTD.**, 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1: Ovaltine camera competition. In *Daily Mirror*, *Reveille*, *Weekend* and *Titbits*. May to July.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, May 9

- NORTH LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION**, Wellcome Building, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting followed by tour of exhibition of Chinese medicine.
- SALISBURY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION**, Old House restaurant, 47 New Street, Salisbury, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by an address by Mr. W. Talvan Rees (immediate past-chairman, N.P.U.).
- UNIVERSITY OF LONDON**, Wright-Fleming Institute of Microbiology, St. Mary's Hospital medical school, London, W.2, at 5 p.m. Dr. R. C. Valentine on "The Construction of a Virus."

Tuesday, May 10

- BIRMINGHAM BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION**, Chamber of commerce, Harborne Road, Birmingham, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.
- INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL HANOLING EXHIBITION**, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. Until May 20.
- NORTHUMBERLAND AND GATESHEAD BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION**, Conservative club, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.
- READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Oak Lounge, Ship hotel, Duke Street, Reading, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by film.
- WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Bull's Head hotel, Chislehurst, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, May 11

- BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Recreation room, Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, at 1 p.m. Dr. W. H. Tattersall on "Asthma": Post-graduate medical centre, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, at 1 p.m. "Multiple Sclerosis" (recorded lecture).
- BRISTOL BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION**, Grand hotel, Bristol, at 3 p.m. Staff training conference for members and their staff.
- CHESTERFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Devonshire room, Station hotel, Chesterfield, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.
- SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Dolphin hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

Thursday, May 12

- DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Durham rugby club, Green Lane, Old Elvet, Durham City, at 8 p.m. Wine and cheese evening.
- LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Metropole hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting and discussion of the Council motion to be submitted to the Branch representatives' meeting.

- LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION**, Exchange hotel, Liverpool, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.
- UNIVERSITY OF LONDON**, Edward Lewis theatre, Middlesex Hospital medical school, Cleveland Street, London, W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor F. Lembeck (professor of pharmacology, University of Tübingen) on "Successful Errors in Pharmacology."
- WEMBLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Sudbury Arms hotel, Sudbury Heights Avenue, Greenford, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting followed by Mr. L. Priest (headquarters' staff, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Recent Legislation Affecting the Practice of Pharmacy."

Friday, May 13

- FRANCO-BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS**, La Baule, Loire-Atlantique, France. Until May 15.

Sunday, May 15

- SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION**, Clapham Common Pond, at 10.30 a.m. Outing to Whipsnade Zoo. (Cost of transport (no lunch) 12s. 6d., children under fourteen, 10s. 6d.). Tickets should be obtained from Miss B. M. Kell, 58 Beecmead Avenue, London, S.W.16.

Advance Information

- AUTOMATIC LABORATORY TECHNIQUES EXHIBITION**, Royal Horticultural Society's new hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1. February 13-15, 1966.
- ITALIAN TRAOE CENTRE**, 25 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. Exhibition of industrial automation equipment. Further information should be obtained from Mr. K. Francis, Italian Institute for Foreign Trade, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1.

Courses and Conferences

- INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY**, 48 Bryanston Square, London, W.1. Conference of security officers to consider crime prevention on both sides of the shop counter. May 19.
- SOCIETY OF INSTRUMENT TECHNOLOGY**, St. Andrews, Fife. Conference on "On-line Measurement and Inspection and Their Impact on Quality." September 20-22, 1967.

Exhibitions and Fairs

- ILFORD FLOWER EXHIBITION**, 16 Lavitt's Quay, Cork, Irish Republic, organised jointly by Ilford (Ireland), Ltd., and the *Cork Examiner*. Photographs of flowers and flower arrangements selected from the Ilford Colour Book of Flower Decoration and the Ilford Flower Identification Books. Demonstrations of flower arrangement are being given daily at 3.30 p.m. Admission free. Daily, May 9-13, 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.



What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

SALICYLATE intoxication may be sought more commonly than is realised, and some instances of aspirin overdosage attributed to suicidal intent could be unrecognised examples of that, says a medical memorandum from Moston Hospital, Chester, and Trinity College, Dublin. The authors say that the public probably consumes aspirin and similar compounds for reasons in addition to their analgesic effects, and they report two case histories in which the patients had a distinct pattern of salicylate intoxication. The first patient, formerly dependent on habit-forming drugs, needed to take twenty to thirty aspirin tablets within an hour to produce the desired degree of salicylism, the effects of which were "a condition of 'isolation, relaxation protection'." In the second patient it was probable that salicylism occurred at a maximum daily dose of about 100 tablets. Effects were clouding of consciousness and hypernæa, visual and auditory hallucinations, dizziness, deafness and tinnitus; a "lovely feeling like being drunk" was produced and the patient lost her power to stop taking the drug. The authors conclude that it is desirable that consumption of analgesics among the general population should be lowered, partly because of "the apparently rare" developments described. (*B.M.J.*, April 30, p. 1090.)

A comparison of the abilities of methisazone and antivaccinial gammaglobulin to moderate the severity of

the local and general reactions to smallpox vaccination, and to prevent complications in children having contraindications to vaccination, is reported from Warsaw. Treatment was begun on the fourth day after vaccination. Severity of local reactions was significantly reduced by methisazone and the total duration (from vaccination to detachment of the scab) was also reduced in comparison with gammaglobulin treatment. The authors say that from their short series of subjects, it seems that primary smallpox vaccination can be safely done in children in whom it is contraindicated, if they are protected with methisazone or immune gammaglobulin, the former having some advantages. (*Lancet*, April 30, p. 948.)

THAT "muscle relaxant" drugs are now widely used is a measure of the need for an effective muscle relaxant rather than a proof of their efficacy, writes a contributor to *Prescribers' Journal*. "While the sedative and in the case of carisoprodol, analgesic activity of most of these drugs may provide modest benefit, none as yet qualifies as an effective and specific relaxant." An editorial note following an article on drug absorption, metabolism and excretion, says there is no evidence that tablets of the tetracyclines containing sodium metaphosphate are more effective than satisfactorily formulated tablets without its addition. Evidence that sorbitol enhances absorption of

paracetamol is not convincing. An article on pargyline hydrochloride (Eutonyl), a monoamine oxidase inhibitor used as an antihypertensive agent, says that the drug has not been shown to have any general advantage over guanethidine and methyl dopa and it should only be used to treat patients whose hypertension cannot be otherwise controlled. (*Prescribers' Journal* April.)

Monthly subconjunctival injections of 10-15 mgm. of methylprednisolone acetate have been used in fifteen patients as a new form of treatment for exophthalmos. A worker in South Africa reports that every patient obtained relief from symptoms of ocular discomfort, ranging from moderate to dramatic, after the first injection. There were virtually no side effects and the treatment could be used to prevent mild cases of the condition deteriorating to the malignant stage. (*Lancet* April 30, p. 958.)

THE following comments on drugs appear in *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*: Drugs for typhoid fever: No new method of treatment currently under trial has so far proved decisively better than a fortnight's course of chloramphenicol, at least for the severe adult cases. Ananase: At present none of the claims made are supported by convincing evidence, and properly designed and executed trials are needed before they can be accepted. (*D. & T.B.*, April 29.)

A SURVEY by a general practitioner in a Montgomeryshire rural area has shown that 3.4 per cent. of drivers in the area had taken sedatives, tranquilising or anti-depressant drugs for periods exceeding three months during the previous five years, 2.3 per cent. of the drivers were taking the drugs currently, 2 per cent. of male, and 4.2 per cent. of female, drivers were taking the drugs for psychiatric reasons. (*Practitioner*, May, p. 704.)

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period May 15-21	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
Anadin ...	2/60	4/74	4/120	1/30	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	4/120	1/30	3/90	2/60	—	—
Anne French cleansing milk	2/60	—	2/60	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—
Askit powders and tablets...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Bisodol ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/25	—	—	—
Carnation corn caps ...	3/21	2/14	2/14	2/14	2/14	2/14	2/14	2/14	2/14	—	—	—	—	—
Dentul-Creme ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Dettol ...	1/45	3/135	2/90	2/90	2/90	1/45	1/45	1/45	2/90	1/45	2/90	2/90	—	2/90
Dippity-Do ...	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
Euthymol tooth-paste ...	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freezone corn remover ...	—	2/14	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/28	—	—
Immac ...	1/30	2/60	3/90	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	1/30
Imperial Leather ...	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—
Maybelline eye cosmetics ...	2/60	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polaroid colour pack	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
cameras ...	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—
sunglasses ...	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poli-Grip ...	—	—	—	—	—	3/90	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rimmel Beauty-on-a-budget	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	4/120	1/30	3/90	5/150	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	4/120
Rinstead pastilles ...	2/30	1/15	3/45	2/30	2/30	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	1/15	—	—
Valderma balm ...	2/14	2/14	1/7	2/14	1/7	2/14	2/14	1/7	1/7	1/7	—	1/7	1/7	—
Wonderwet ...	—	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	—	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR MARCH 1966

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eye pads	—	—	30 0	D Baldessa (1136 Silber)	Bond Street (1355 Yardley)				
friction lotion 6oz	—	—	27 6	D Baldessamat (778 Luminos)	dusting powder				
hair groom spray	—	—	21 0	camera standard	2709 113 0 28 3				
6oz	—	—	19 6	case	perume 2790 98 0 24 6				
hair stay 4oz	—	—	27 6	L	oz 2792 223 0 55 9				
Mark Out 1 1/2oz	—	—	42 0	case	oz 2793 379 0 94 9				
pick-up mask 1oz	—	—	27 6	LK	metered spray 2771 115 0 28 9				
shampoo-on-a-rope	—	—	17 6	case	perfumed Cologne				
shaving foam 6oz	—	—	17 6	FLK	2784 89 0 22 3				
soap bath	—	—	17 6	case	2785 163 0 40 9				
(3)	—	—	50 6	R/LK	crystallised 2770 60 0 15 0				
special shave formula	—	—	29 6	case	spray mist 2747 114 0 28 6				
6oz	—	—	29 6	D Baldessamat (1136 Silber)	soap 2762 24 0 6 0				
Armyl (61 APC) T5	—	—	—	D Baldinette (1136 Silber)	talcum 2707 50 0 12 6				
injection vial 2 9ea	—	—	—	Baldinette (778 Luminos)	D Bourjois (150 Bourjois) existing entry				
Arrid (235 Carteret)	—	—	—	Balm Dalec (657 IL)†	I Bourjois (150 Bourjois)				
deodorant cream	22 8	5 8	3 1	28 6	7 1 1/2	3 10	bath cubes, Wild Rose, Golden Fern	27 4	6 10
30 1	7 6	4 1	—	Bandit (Piguet) (1253 Turnpenny)	5 0 1/2	—	(1 gross) (1 gross)	—	—
Supreme aerosol	49 3	12 4	6 6	1oz 34 6	8 9	26 3	Cologne three star	9333	51 4
roll-on refill	31 4	7 10	4 3	1oz 15 0ea	3 9ea	60 1	lemon hand cream	9130	9 9
Ashes of Gardenia (150 Bourjois)	—	—	—	1oz 34 4ea	8 7ea	101 3	3672	17 10	4 6
soap bath (3) 9253 29 0	—	7 3	4 0	1oz 57 9ea	14 6ea	154 0	rouge	117	11 5
Ashes of Lavender (150 Bourjois)	—	—	—	1oz 88 0ea	22 0ea	265 9	shaving stick	6207	8 0
soap bath (3) 9252 29 0	—	7 3	4 0	1oz 151 9ea	38 0ea	467 3	soaps	—	—
Ashes of Roses (150 Bourjois)	—	—	—	4oz 267 0ea	66 9ea	105 6	eggs	9158	7 3
soap bath (3) 9250 29 0	—	7 3	4 0	1oz 92 6ea	23 2ea	162 0	toilet	9258	36 0
Ashes of Violets (150 Bourjois)	—	—	—	2oz 155 0ea	38 9ea	271 3	9135	3 4	10
soap bath (3) 9251 29 0	—	7 3	4 0	1oz 60 3ea	15 1ea	42 6	9236	4 8	1 2
Askit (69 Askit)	—	—	—	1oz 92 6ea	23 2ea	162 0	9235	18 0	4 6
powders	6 12 6	3 1	1 9	2oz 18 6ea	4 6ea	31 6	9140	6 8	1 8
trade box	70 11 8ea	2 11ea	3 1/2	4oz 28 0ea	7 0ea	49 0	9154	10 0	2 6
tablets	20 12 6	3 1	1 9	8oz 44 0ea	10 6ea	73 6	9168	10 0	2 6
(3 1/2 doz.) (3 1/2 doz.)	14 0	3 6	7	16oz 72 6ea	18 3ea	127 0	9104	19 6	4 11
D powders 28	—	—	—	32oz 106 0ea	26 6ea	185 0	talcum Boudoir, Wild Rose, Golden Fern	19 6	4 11
Astral (333 Cupal)	—	—	—	3oz 50 6ea	12 9ea	88 3	D Box's (149 Box) existing entry	—	—
air freshener aerosols	—	—	—	3oz 36 0ea	9 0ea	63 0	I Box's (149 Box)	—	—
Apple Blossom	37 4	—	3 11	Ban-O-Dor (655 ICC)	41 10	10 5 1/2	5 9	balm of gilead cough mixture	34 0
Magnolia Blossom	37 4	—	3 11	deodorant	15 11 3	2 9	1 6	34 0	15 0
Rose Petal	37 4	—	3 11	Baxen (67 Ashe)	250 11 3ea	—	—	34 0	8 6
Touch of Spring	37 4	—	3 11	tablets	500 22 6ea	—	—	60 0	15 0
D apple blossom	—	—	—	Beauty on a Budget (1063 Rimmel)	—	—	—	—	—
6oz & 8oz	—	—	—	cream perfume roll-on	25 9	6 4	3 9	—	—
D bouquet 12oz	—	—	—	eyebrow colour brush-on	18 10	4 7	2 9	—	—
D rose petal 6oz	—	—	—	12 0	2 11	1 9	—	—	—
Atkinsons (76 Atkinson)	—	—	—	eye liner brush	25 9	6 4	3 9	—	—
Gold Medal eau de Cologne	—	—	—	hair brightener	12 0	2 11	1 9	—	—
2oz 65 5	15 11	9 6	—	Hide and Heal	12 0	2 11	1 9	—	—
4oz 120 0	29 3	17 6	—	cake make-up	12 0	2 11	1 9	—	—
7oz 203 0	49 6	29 6	—	stick	25 9	6 4	3 9	—	—
Atomol (34 A&H)	—	—	—	lip brush sable	12 0	2 11	1 9	—	—
nasal spray	30 0	—	3 9	lipstick	12 0	2 11	1 9	—	—
Aureocort (746 Lederle) TS	—	—	—	Bellafoline (1098 Sandoz)	—	—	—	—	—
ointment 250gm 203 0ea	—	304 6	—	ampoules 1 mil	6	—	—	—	—
Aureomycin (746 Lederle) T5	—	—	—	D solution 10 mils	—	—	—	—	—
capsules 50mgm 25 4 0ea	—	6 0	—	D Bell & Howell (1027 Rank)	—	—	—	—	—
100 15 2ea	—	22 9	—	cline cameras Super-8	—	—	—	—	—
250mgm 16 10 10ea	—	16 3	—	Optronic Eye 2E	—	—	1170 0	—	—
100 65 2ea	—	97 9	—	5	—	—	2500 0	—	—
1000 629 0ea	—	943 6	—	Benapen (518 Glaxo) 10 mils	—	—	—	—	—
ear solution 50mgm	—	—	—	D Beparon (938 PD) 20 mils	—	—	—	—	—
vial 2 6ea	—	3 9	—	Betnesol (518 Glaxo)	—	—	—	—	—
ointment 3% 1oz 1 8ea	—	2 6	—	ointment 5gm	—	—	—	—	—
1oz 3 0ea	—	4 6	—	D Betnesol-N (518 Glaxo)	—	—	—	—	—
ophthalmic 1%	—	—	—	ointment 5gm & 15gm	—	—	—	—	—
6 x 1/2oz 2 6ea	—	3 9	—	D Betox (978 PYP)	—	—	—	—	—
4oz 8 0ea	—	12 0	—	I extract	3oz 14 5	—	1 6	—	—
16oz 29 2ea	—	43 9	—	8oz 33 7	—	—	3 6	—	—
Aurofac (295 CM&R) TSVPO	—	—	—	1lb 57 7	—	—	6 0	—	—
food supplement (vet.)	—	—	—	Bikini (78 A5&Co.)	—	—	—	—	—
2A 50lb 139 6ea	—	172 6	—	suntan cream	14 0	3 9	2 6	—	—
D Babyclean (539 GY)	—	—	—	D Bimez (649 ICI) products	—	—	—	—	—
I Babyclean (47 Anestan)	—	—	—	Bio (1400 PBI)	—	—	—	—	—
Bactergent (295 CM&R)	—	—	—	bone meal	ctn 2 4ea	—	3 6	—	—
dairy detergent	—	—	—	7lb 4 4ea	—	—	6 6	—	—
14lb 35 7 1/2ea	—	47 6	—	14lb 8 4ea	—	—	12 6	—	—
50lb 97 4ea	—	130 0	—	humus handy 1 8ea	—	—	2 6	—	—
Bactylan (1087 Roussel)	—	—	—	7lb 3 6ea	—	—	5 3	—	—
tablets 250	—	—	—	14lb 6 4ea	—	—	9 6	—	—
D Baghari (Piguet) (1253 Turnpenny)	—	—	—	28lb 11 0ea	—	—	16 6	—	—
hair lotion	1oz 34 6	8 9	5 0 1/2	lawn tonic	1 0ea	—	1 6	—	—
perfume	1oz 12 9ea	3 3ea	22 6	leafshine	1 8ea	—	2 6	—	—
1oz 30 3ea	7 7ea	53 0	—	plant builder	1 0ea	—	1 6	—	—
1oz 43 2ea	10 10ea	75 6	—	Biocrin (1282 VB)	—	—	—	—	—
1oz 61 11ea	15 6ea	108 6	—	treatment shampoo	30 0	7 6	4 0	—	—
2oz 104 2ea	26 1ea	182 3	—	large size	—	—	—	—	—
4oz 190 9ea	45 3ea	331 6	—	Biogastone (117 BPL)	—	—	—	—	—
1oz 48 9ea	12 2ea	85 3	—	tablets 25mgm 100 40 0ea	—	—	60 0	—	—
1oz 73 9ea	18 5ea	129 0	—	Blsmag (655 ICC)	—	—	—	—	—
2oz 123 3ea	30 10ea	215 9	—	powder	17 0	4 3	2 3	—	—
soap (3)	24 3ea	6 1ea	42 6	75 30 3	7 7	4 0	—	—	—
talcum powder	13 3ea	3 4ea	23 3	165 30 3	7 7	4 0	—	—	—
toilet water	2oz 18 6ea	4 6ea	31 6	Bisodol (655 ICC)	—	—	—	—	—
4oz 28 0ea	7 0ea	49 0	—	tablets	100 37 10	9 6	5 0	—	—
8oz 44 0ea	10 6ea	73 6	—	Bisuroids (655 ICC)	—	—	—	—	—
16oz 72 6ea	18 3ea	127 0	—	laxative tablets	15 1	3 9	2 0	—	—
32oz 106 0ea	26 6ea	185 0	—	Blue Grass (60 Arden)	—	—	—	—	—
atomiser	3oz 50 6ea	12 9ea	88 3	soap, bath (3)	748.75	—	25 6	—	—
refill	3oz 36 0ea	9 0ea	63 0	hand (3)	749.75	—	17 3	—	—
D Baldamatc (1136 Silber)	—	—	—	D Bob Martin (143 BM)	—	—	—	—	—
I Baldamatc (778 Luminos)	—	—	—	condition tablets	—	—	—	—	—
D Baldax (1136 Silber)	—	—	—	large	42 2	—	4 6	—	—
I Baldax (778 Luminos)	—	—	—	show ring shampoo	19 7	4 10 1/2	2 7	—	—
	—	—	—	dispenser	—	—	—	—	—

male	16 4	4 1	2 3	Cologne	79	—	—	22 0	poultry aerosol	11 3ea	—	15 0			
	33 4	8 4	4 6		80	—	—	37 6	P.T.Z. drench gun	160 0ea	—	200 0			
digestion	51 4	12 10	6 9		81	—	—	57 6	warble fly powder	11b	8 4½ea	— 11 3			
	16 4	4 1	2 3	perfume	82	—	—	93 0	Coprol (397 Dunster)	capsules	50 22 3ea	— 33 4½			
	33 4	8 4	4 6		325	—	—	19 0		200 79 0ea	—	118 6			
	51 4	12 10	6 9		348	—	—	29 6		500 190 0ea	—	285 0			
er	120 0	30 0	15 9		351	—	—	55 0		1000 360 0ea	—	540 0			
	16 4	4 1	2 3		352	—	—	84 0		20mils	7 4ea	— 11 0			
	33 4	8 4	4 6		353	—	—	140 0		Coprolax (397 Dunster)	capsules	50 12 6ea	— 18 9		
	51 4	12 10	6 9		354	—	—	231 0			200 45 6ea	— 68 3			
nic.	16 4	4 1	2 3	atomiser	335	—	—	48 6			500 107 6ea	— 161 3			
	33 4	8 4	4 6	refill	336	—	—	35 0			1000 203 6ea	— 305 3			
	51 4	12 10	6 9	soap (3)	330	—	—	22 6			Coronet (121 Bibby)	cold cream soap	22 10 5 8	8½	
bbing & massage	26 0	6 6	3 6	talcum	390	—	—	16 0				(4doz.)	(4doz.)		
	22 0	5 6	3 0	Cellulon (830 Medo)	100 54 0	—	—	6 9			Coronet (298 Coronet)	camera Coromatic	—	55 0	
cial skin soap	36 0	9 0	5 0	tablets	250 9 6ea	—	—	14 3			Coronette (563 Hampshire)	hair lacquer refill	13 3	3 3½ 1 9	
d to slimming	10 0	2 6	1 3	Chant d'Aromes (548 Guerlain)	eau de Cologne	95cc	—	—	40 6			existing refill			
	18 0	4 6	2 6			190cc	—	—	62 0			hair styling spray refill			
	32 0	8 0	4 6			474cc	—	—	109 6			Corsica (960 ADP)	cleansing milk	175cc 8 8ea	2 1ea 15 6
ti-smoking	58 0	14 6	8 0			7cc	—	—	58 9			creme ajaccio	20cc 15 3ea	3 9ea 26 9	
ood pressure	22 0	5 6	3 0			15cc	—	—	87 6			36cc 20 1ea	4 11ea 35 6		
	36 0	9 0	5 0			7cc	—	—	87 6			20cc 16 0ea	3 11ea 28 0		
	62 0	15 6	8 6			95cc	—	—	47 0			36cc 22 6ea	5 5ea 39 6		
	32 0	8 0	4 6			245cc	—	—	84 6			100cc 6 3ea	1 6ea 11 0		
ood purifying	54 0	13 6	7 6				—	—	74 6			Cortico-Gel (324 Crookes)	80 iu/ml 5mils		
ood & circulation	22 0	5 6	3 0				—	—				Cosaldon (1320 WSP)	suspension 40oz	70 0ea 17 6ea 122 4	
	36 0	9 0	5 0				—	—					80oz		
ewers yeast	62 0	15 6	8 6				—	—				D Cotoxel (1452 Merica)	sanitary towels	size 0 12 18 9	
	16 0	—	2 0				—	—					1	6 10 5	
	36 0	—	4 6				—	—					2	12 19 6	
lery rheumatic	22 0	5 6	3 0				—	—					2	12 23 6	
	36 0	9 0	5 0				—	—							
	62 0	15 6	8 6				—	—							
em of the World	18 0	4 6	2 6				—	—							
omnia	18 0	4 6	2 6				—	—							
le	32 0	8 0	4 6				—	—							
spberry leaf	22 0	5 6	3 0				—	—							
	36 0	9 0	5 0				—	—							
ship	38 0	—	4 0				—	—							
ppery elm	22 0	5 6	3 0				—	—							
	36 0	9 0	5 0				—	—							
	62 0	15 6	8 6				—	—							
aweed	22 0	5 6	3 0				—	—							
	36 0	9 0	5 0				—	—							
getable charcoal	22 0	5 6	3 0				—	—							
	36 0	9 0	5 0				—	—							
amin & mineral	45 0	—	5 0				—	—							
amin E	93 0	—	10 6				—	—							
eat germ oil capsules	36 0	—	4 0				—	—							
	72 0	—	8 0				—	—							
low corn remover	18 0	4 6	2 6				—	—							
(1509 CofGB)							—	—							
s Breck hair spray	140gm	35 0	8 9	4 11			—	—							
hipax (67 Ashe)†	6 15 0	—	1 10				—	—							
lets	24 40 6	—	5 0				—	—							
	48 72 6	—	8 10				—	—							
ley (194 Bronnley)							—	—							
ctish pine soap	—	—	1 7				—	—							
th	—	—	2 8				—	—							
le oil bath cubes (6)	606	—	3 9				—	—							
(234 Cartwright)							—	—							
y cream	9 0	—	1 3				—	—							
	12 3	—	1 9				—	—							
	22 0	—	3 0				—	—							
ader	8oz	14 0	1 9				—	—							
ap (3)	18 6	4 7½	2 6				—	—							
(1383 McNeil)							—	—							
(1383 McNeil)							—	—							
ivers (234 Cartwright)†DDI	22 6	5 7½	3 0				—	—							
us adult	38 6	9 7½	5 3				—	—							
rior	18 0	4 6	2 6				—	—							
	31 3	7 10	4 3				—	—							
in (386 Douek)							—	—							
m-Sandoz (1098 Sandoz)							—	—							
IP	250mils	68 0	17 0	9 11			—	—							
	500mils	132 0	33 0	19 3			—	—							
(26 A&W) old packs							—	—							
(26 A&W)							—	—							
ly	21 9	—	2 6				—	—							
ehold	69 6	—	8 0				—	—							
	32 7½ea	—	45 0				—	—							
ler sachet	21 9	—	2 6				—	—							
atone (563 Hampshire)							—	—							
tw pack							—	—							
ara (103 BF)	6oz	28 0	—	2 11			—	—							
	10oz	43 2	—	4 6			—	—							
ion (339 CG)							—	—							
paint	13 8	3 5	2 0				—	—							
(235 Carteret)							—	—							
liver pills	36 17 8	4 5	2 4				—	—							
	100 39 10	9 11	5 3				—	—							
ght (234 Cartwright)							—	—							
che drops 6dr	12 9	3 2	2 3				—	—							
(Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex))							—	—							
(Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex))							—	—							
oil	343	—	25 0				—	—							
	344	—	45 0				—	—							
	345	—	75 0				—	—							

Time	4890	98	0	24	6	14	4	all other varieties	7 1/2oz	24	6	—	1	3	Synco Zoom	453	0ea	110	5ea	790	6			
z	4892	223	0	55	9	32	6								case	16	11ea	4	1ea	29	6			
z	4893	379	0	94	9	35	3								exposure meters									
etered spray	4871	115	0	28	9	16	9	strained foods							PR25	22	8ea	5	6ea	39	6			
	4862	24	0	6	0	3	2	lamb dinner, beef							PR55	43	0ea	10	6ea	75	0			
y mist	4847	114	0	28	6	16	8	dinner, veal dinner							PR65 CD5	60	3ea	14	8ea	105	0			
um	4807	50	0	12	6	7	4	4 1/2oz	11	5	—	1	2	L8 B	51	4ea	12	6ea	89	6				
li- (Cadoricin (386 Douek)								apple sauce, apple							flashguns									
ut (1156 F5)								sauce & apricots, pears							dual compact	20	1ea	4	11ea	35	0			
esive fingertip bandage FC7								& pineapple 4 1/2oz	19	8	—	1	0	Bouncemaster	42	1ea	10	4ea	73	6				
	10	0	—					(2doz.)						dual	30	1ea	7	4ea	52	6				
ola I6 (1281 Vincent)								all other varieties	4 1/2oz	16	4	—	10	TX40	120	5ea	29	4ea	210	0				
tributors 1054 R&A)														projectors cine										
s (Piguet (1253 Turnpenny)								Germolene (104 BP)							Zoom 8	253	0ea	—	—	379	6			
r lotion	3oz	34	6	8	9	5	0	tin	19	6	4	6	2	6	Loadmatic 8	399	8ea	—	—	599	6			
fume	3oz	12	9ea	3	3ea	22	6	Gestona (994 P&M) tablets							projectors slide									
	3oz	30	3ea	7	7ea	53	6	Gibbs (509 Gibbs)							Hanorama 300	146	4ea	—	—	219	6			
	3oz	43	2ea	10	10ea	75	0	fluoride tooth-paste economy							Hanomat 500	253	0ea	—	—	379	6			
	1oz	61	11ea	15	6ea	108	6	35 11	9	0	4	9		Auto 500	1000	280	0ea	—	—	420	6			
	2oz	104	2ea	26	1ea	182	3	Glucio-Fedrin (938 PD)							Auto 1000 iodine quartz	359	8ea	—	—	539	6			
	4oz	190	9ea	45	3ea	331	6	10mils & 1oz							420	0ea	—	—	630	0				
avel packs	3oz	48	9ea	12	2ea	85	3	Glucophage (1077 Rona)ts4B							low voltage	426	4ea	—	—	639	6			
	1oz	73	9ea	18	5ea	129	0	tablets 500mgm	50	14	0ea	—	18	6	viewers									
et water	2oz	123	3ea	30	10ea	215	9	500 125 0ea							Hanorama daylight	19	8ea	—	—	29	6			
	2oz	18	6ea	4	6ea	31	6	1000 230 0ea							Super	30	0ea	—	—	45	0			
	4oz	28	0ea	7	0ea	49	0	Golden Babe (761 Lilia—White)							pre-viewer	26	6ea	—	—	39	9			
	8oz	44	0ea	10	6ea	73	6	baby powder	4oz	16	0	4	0	2	3	Healthcrafts (29 Alfonal)								
	16oz	72	6ea	18	3ea	127	0	baby soap	8oz	28	7	2	4	0	0	Acerosa 100mgm	60	75	5	18	10	11	0	
	32oz	106	0ea	26	6ea	185	0	disposable nappy liners	9	7	2	5	1	3		Anti-Sat capsules	32	day	61	9	15	5	9	0
omiser	3oz	50	6ea	12	9ea	88	3								Bio-Flora	250	108	0	27	0	15	9		
refill	3oz	36	0ea	9	0ea	63	0	Gondafon (973 Pharmaceuticals)							Enzygast	100	92	7	23	2	13	0		
ne (107 BH&L) all sizes								tablets	20	4	6ea	—	6	9	Garlic Plus	144	82	3	20	7	12	6		
mycin (324 Crookes) TSVPO								5 x 20	20	4	—	30	6		Golden Seal									
ection 100mils 60 0ea								25 x 20	95	0	—	142	6		3 week	68	0	17	0	9	11			
ets 250mgm															7 week	171	5	42	10	25	0			
	100	70	0ea	—				Goya (532 Goya)							Herb Formulas									
uble 300gm 150 0ea								bubble bath large	41	3	10	0 1/2	6	0	'C' catarrh	2 week	51	5	12	10	7	6		
ets 100mgm 50 15 4ea								Cedar Wood							7 week	140	7	35	2	20	6			
0mgm 50 60 0ea								hair groom	58	5	14	2 1/2	8	6	'D' digestion	2 week	51	5	12	10	7	6		
d additive 15lb 477 0ea								talcum	48	2	11	9	7	0	7 week	140	7	35	2	20	6			
ets 200mgm 12 0mgm 6								foam hand cream	44	8	10	10 1/2	6	6	'R' rheumatism	2 week	51	5	12	10	7	6		
re a (1355 Yardley)								Granose (535 Granose)							7 week	140	7	35	2	20	6			
calised Cologne								rolls	30	27	6	—	2	11	'L' laxative	2 week	51	5	12	10	7	6		
ume 1870 53 0								wheatmeal rolls 30	30	9	—	3	3	7 week	140	7	35	2	20	6				
umed Cologne								Griptight (1349 LW)							2 week	51	5	12	10	7	6			
y mist 1890 81 0								soothers							7 week	140	7	35	2	20	6			
um 1885 81 0								flat shield, filled	5	8	—	—			2 week	51	5	12	10	7	6			
astic 1847 106 0								teats							7 week	140	7	35	2	20	6			
et soap 1808 34 0								banded	3	9	—	6			2 week	51	5	12	10	7	6			
oil 1807L 34 0								international, small,							7 week	140	7	35	2	20	6			
ume 1807 34 0								standard or large flow							2 week	51	5	12	10	7	6			
umed Cologne 1862 21 0								4 0							7 week	140	7	35	2	20	6			
ne 1834 1891								2 6							2 week	48	0	12	0	7	0			
ne 1884 & 1828								Guardsman (1136 Silber)							7 week	140	7	35	2	20	6			
ne (655 ICC)								cine projectors							2 week	53	9	13	5	7	10			
ne remover 17 0								Standard 8							50 day	153	2	38	3	22	4			
ne Almond (1070 Windsor)								Super 8							Super bone meal									
h oil 55cc 58 6								Guerlain (548 Guerlain)							500	89	0	—	—	10	6			
d cream 163gm 41 4								base de maquillage hydratante							B. Compleat	100	70	0	—	8	9			
fume purse size 55 0								tube							Bio-Flavona	100	63	0	—	7	6			
perfume 25cc 58 6								beaute d'un soir							Garlic Pearls	144	82	3	20	7	12	0		
p (2) 3 1/2oz 29 4								cleansing cream No. 1							Super lecithin	100	42	8	—	5	4			
um puffer 113gm 41 4								No. 2							200	78	8	—	9	10				
el (838 MN) tablets								lotion							Healthy (1227 THP)									
Start (256 CPL)								creme mousseline							disinfectant lavender	18	6	—	—	2	0			
nsing gel 2oz 32 9								matfilm							pine	18	6	—	—	2	0			
rs (127 Bioglan)								skin food Nos. 1-2							Heinz (593 Heinz)									
ets 100 24 0								Halex (560 Halex)							junior foods									
ets 1000 192 0								hairbrushes gents							vegetables in chicken									
565 Hanimex) existing entry								3-piece set D453	47	6	11	11	6	11	broth	7 1/2oz	21	0	—	—	1	1		
565 Hanimex)								hairbrushes ladies							(2doz.)									
eras 35mm								Radial brush/comb	D314	40	6	10	2	5	11	Helena Rubinstein (596 HR)								
to M	389	5ea	94	11ea	679	0		ladies brush sets							tulipstick									
uffit	469	8ea	114	6ea	819	0		3-piece engine turned	E695	292	0	73	0	42	6	Heluan (451 F&J)	25	8	6	5	3	9		
ase	40	2ea	9	10ea	70	0		3-piece rosewood handle	E696	292	0	73	0	42	6	nail hardener	100	50	9ea	—	23	6		
-CDS	567	8ea	138	5ea	990	0		coffret Caprice	E656	63	0	12	9	8	11	Heminevryn (68 AH)ts4B	100	50	9ea	—	76	1		
ase	40	2ea	9	10ea	70	0		toothbrush smoker's	A211	24	0	—	3	0	tablets	25	15	8ea	—	23	6			
eras half frame	338	4ea	82	6ea	590	0		bath brush set D632							1000									
ulf	395	8ea	96	6ea	690	0		Radial hair brush D376								Hemotabs (67 Ashe)	22	3	5	5	3	0		
lf I-9	395	8ea	96	6ea	690	0		two tone brush set E690								Heudeberts (115 Bengue)								
ive								Halina (1136 Silber)								Biscottes small size								
jector cine								cameras								wholemeal rusks small size								
Masterload	666	4ea	—		999	6		Paulette electric								Hollidays (436 Evans)								
ex II (565 Hanimex) existing entry								case								lime syrup 20oz	38	0	5	8 1/2	4	9		
rex II (565 Hanimex)								Simplette electric								Homocoea (812 M&PP)								
era	687	10ea	167	8ea	1119	6		case								Exaino								
ex (147 Boots)ts4B	34	1ea	8	4ea	59	6		case								Hippacea								
ets 10 18 0								Hanimex (565 Hanimex) existing entry								Hormofemin (830 Medo)								
ir bromo-val	40oz	196	0	49	0	27	0	Hanimex (565 Hanimex)								tablets 500 and 1000								
ol (956 Peptinol)†DDI								cameras 35mm								Hydrocortisyl (1087 Roussel)								
tributors 1545 Vetric)								Auto EE	331	2ea	80	9ea	577	6		cream/ointment 1/2% 5gm & 50gm								

Ikoblitz M (1436 D&Co.)	—	—	83	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Milk of Magnesia (976 P5&T)					Muguet des Bois (301 Coty)					D Oratrol (179 BDH)				
liquid	4oz	17 8	4 2	2 4	eau de toilette	013 51 6	12 10 1	7 6		I Oratrol (1545 Vestric)	tablets 50mgm	100	35	Oea
tablets	handy	15 11	3 9	2 1	perfume	110-60 126 3	31 7	18 9						
	standard	32 5	7 9	4 3		121-60 218 9	54 8	32 6		D Orlane (1145 Sirex) existing entry				
Mil-Par (976 P5&T)						141-60 370 3	92 7	55 0		I Orlane (1145 Sirex)	active	636		
	4oz	18 5	4 5	2 5	Mycolactine (49 AF)ts7						anti-cerne	637		
	8oz	32 5	7 9	4 3	tablets	250 110 0	27 6	15 2			anti-couproline	747		
	16oz	50 3	12 0	6 7		100					astrale solaire	697		
Mini Bisks (1530 Fisons)					Mydriacyl (179 BDH)						astrigent	587		
	lemon puffs	44 6		4 9	My Love (60 Arden)						bio-catalys	852		
Minolta (667 JCL)					heart-shaped soap						jar	850		
	camera				bath	736.77			8 6		refill	851		
	Autopak-700			799 6	hand (3)	735.77			17 3		bio lacta	855		
Misty (1092 Saga) existing entries					D Myodil (518 Glaxo) ampoules						deodorant	603		
I Misty (1092 Saga)					"N" (1397 P de LL)						embryo serum	647		
creme rinse sachet	43 7	10 11		6	Cologne 1oz	3145 5 5ea	1 4 1/2ea	9 6			eyebrow pencil	595		
	(1 gross)	(1 gross)			2 1/2oz	3140 10 6ea	2 7 1/2ea	18 6			eye shadow	614		
cuticle remover	10 4	2 7		1 6	4oz	3125 18 6ea	4 7 1/2ea	32 6			pearl	614		
hair spray, Hard to Hold,					8oz	3127 31 0ea	7 9ea	55 0			galbea	688		
Soft Style aerosol					perfume 2cc	3004 4 10ea	1 2 1/2ea	8 6			gerbera	552		
8oz	38 0	9 6		5 6	4cc	3162 7 8ea	1 1 1/2ea	13 6			refill	553		
economy 16oz	53 4	13 4		7 11	1oz	3158 10 6ea	2 7 1/2ea	18 6			hair lacquer	722		
sachet refill 50cc	10 2	2 7		1 6	talcum	3129 4 3ea	1 0 1/2ea	7 6			handmilk	556		
Mani-Cure	34 6	8 7		4 9	Nappi-Rolls (810 Maw)						hydratante	726		
nail polish remover	10 4	2 7		1 6	old pack	355.01	17 0		1 10		integrale	617		
Quick Set spray					D Narcotile (115 Bengue)						lacta cream	926		
8oz	35 9	8 11		4 11	D Narcotiline (115 Bengue)						927			
refill 8oz	20 7	5 2		2 10	Nemolin (655 ICC)						929			
shampoo's lanolin, lemon tonic					pile ointment	30 3	7 7	4 0			lauria	930		
medicated sachet	29 1	7 3		4	Neo-Femargin (1098 Sandoz)						lip pencil	596		
	(1 gross)	(1 gross)			ampoules 1ml 6 & 50						lipstick	36		
bottle	20 7	5 2		2 10	Neron (1274 VDL MC)						case	35		
lacquer removing sachet	43 7	10 11		6	de-luxe tablestand				35 0		case de luxe	34		
D Mitronal (1121 Searle)					Theratherm infra red lamp				31 0		maquillage	509		
Mitsouko (548 Guerlain)					Ultra Vitalux irradiator				101 3		maquilleur a cils			
eau de Cologne					Nestle (451 F&J)						maquisol	620		
95cc				40 6	Colorhair	58 3	14 7	8 6			mascara	575		
190cc				62 0	Natural Net	6oz 30 10	7 8 1/2	4 6			refill	576		
474cc				109 6	Spraze aerosols						mirasol	694		
eau de Cologne spray					blonde	6oz 30 10	7 8 1/2	4 6			nail enamel	45		
72cc				49 0	soft	6oz 30 10	7 8 1/2	4 6			pearl	46		
perfume 7cc				51 0	Nethaprin Dospan (838 MN)ts7						fixing base	47		
15cc				76 9	tablets	30 8 10ea	2 2 1/2ea	15 6			remover	49		
25cc				115 0	Neuroplex (1197 Sumner)†						naturelle	736		
perfume spray 7cc				59 6	dp 2 litres	21 6ea					ombreline	633		
toilet water 95cc				47 0	Nighthawk (538 Greebex)						orange cream	606		
245cc				84 6	night driving glasses						607			
Moditen (1176 Squibb)ts4B					1015 18 8ea			28 0			608			
elixir 60mils	7 9ea			11 7 1/2	1025 16 0ea			24 0			pate pellicia	48		
1 litre	60 0ea			90 0	D Nobactin (1277 VI)						patricia	902		
tablets 1mgm	25 6 9ea			10 1 1/2	D Noris (778 Luminos) existing entry						901			
	100 24 0ea			36 0	I Noris (778 Luminos)						poudre deesse	915		
2.5mgm	500 105 0ea			157 6	cine projectors						poudre de beauté	555		
	100 30 0ea			45 0	Super 200			899 6			purifia	931		
5mgm	500 130 0ea			195 0	automatic			1099 6			reve bleu	911		
	100 40 0ea			60 0	Synchroner T.5.			1499 6			reve rose	910		
enanthate ampoules 1mil	500 170 0ea			255 0	slide projectors						rouge cream	565		
	5 15 0ea	3 9ea		26 3	66/150			519 6			royal jelly	716		
vial 25mgm/ml	10mils 120 0ea	30 0ea		210 0	Airflow 66			779 6			717			
Mogadon (1074 Roche)ts4B					300			539 6			718			
syrup 5mgm/5mils					Airlux 500			510 6			720			
100mils	8 0ea			12 0	V.24 de-luxe			972 6			elixir	721		
500mils	38 4ea			57 6	Noxzema (1524 Chembro)						eye cream	715		
tablets 5mgm	100 22 0ea			33 0	liquid skin cream						hair lacquer	725		
	500 88 0ea			132 0	bottle	37 6	8 10	5 3			soap	730		
Monastery (67 Ashe)					N.P.U. (810 Maw)						royal laelia	920		
herbs	1oz 10 6	2 6		1 5	liquid antiseptic						refill	921		
	2oz 24 0	5 10		3 3	2oz	12 7	3 2	1 10			smart cream	561		
D Monogram (857 ME) existing entry					8oz	26 10	6 9	3 11			558			
Monogram (857 ME)					toothbrushes						559			
electric overblankets					denture	18 0		2 3			tan Orlane	696		
-Countess	single			252 0	smokers	18 0		2 3			tonique	577		
	double			294 0	Nueva Maja (317 C5)						578			
	dual			336 0	spray mist aerosol						579			
Empress	single			315 0	3oz	16 9ea	4 2ea	30 0			vestale	906		
	dual			399 0	Numorphan (179 BDH)						905			
Peeress	single			210 0	tablets 15mgm 500						907			
	double			252 0	Octaflex (1305 VVB)									
	dual			294 0	aerosols 100mils									
underblanket					500mils									
60 x 32in GU24				156 6	Ode (548 Guerlain)									
60 x 48in GU25				196 6	eau de Cologne									
Morny (862 Morny)					45cc			24 0						
dusting powder 435				8 6	95cc			40 6						
perfume purse					190cc			62 0						
133				10 0	474cc			109 6						
Moorland (234 Cartwright)					litre			185 0						
indigestion tablets					eau de Cologne spray									
20 9 4	2 4			1 3	72cc			49 0						
40 15 0	3 9			2 0	toilet water 245cc			84 6						
80 26 3	6 7			3 6	Odo-Ro-No (493 Gambles)									
Morses (1101 Sangers)					squeeze pack									
Indian root pills	16 6	4 1 1/2		2 3	35gm	26 8	6 8	3 8						
Mos-tox (818 M&B) †					78gm	45 7 1/2	11 4 1/2	6 3						
moss killer	2oz			5 0	Old Spice (1131 Shulton)									
4oz	63 0			8 6	after-shave lotion lime	3500 81 9	19 11	12 6						
1lb 18 8ea				28 0	hairdressing	3561 45 3	11 0	6 9						
Mothaks (430 Eucryl)					Oncovin (413 Lilly)									
aerosols should read 5 1/2oz					ampoules 1mgm	1 70 0ea								
Mouli (865 Mouliware)					D Optalidon (1098 Sandoz)									
baby food mill	71 3	7 1 1/2		9 6	Op-Thal-Zin (179 BDH)									
Mu-Cron (657 IL)ts7					Optone (690 Keldon)									
tablets	12 21 8	5 5		3 2	eye drops small	28 4	7 1	3 9						
	30 40 7	10 2		5 11	large	37 8	9 5	5 0						
D Optrex (690 Keldon)					Optocin (690 Keldon)									
D Optulle (690 Keldon)					ocular syringe	133 4		16 8						
D paraffin gauze dressing					Oratrol (179 BDH)									

[illegible]

Valium (1074 Roche) ts4B				Vittel Hepar (653 I&R)			
capsules 2mgm	100	16	8ea	half bottles	50	8	7 7
	500	66	8ea	bottles (2doz)	36	1	(2doz)
5mgm	100	24	0ea		5	5	4 4
	500	98	8ea				
Valpeda (343 DH)				Vol de Nuit (548 Guerlain)			
foot balm	25	2	—	eau de Cologne	95cc	—	40 6
					190cc	—	62 0
Vanexane (1197 Sumner)					474cc	—	109 6
head lotion	2oz	15	0	eau de Cologne spray	72cc	—	49 0
Vapar (1269 VC) existing entry				perfume	7cc	—	52 6
Vapar (1269 VC)					15cc	—	79 0
air freshener aerosol	22	0	—	perfume spray	7cc	—	61 0
moth repellent block	3	0	—	toilet water	95cc	—	47 0
insecticidal killer aerosol	22	0	—		245cc	—	84 6
Vaseline (256 CPL)				Voya (1452 Merica)			
hair cream	70gm	15	9½	sanitary towels			
	149gm	23	8	standard	6	8	6
					12	16	6
dispenser refill	213gm	34	7½	Watersprite (1160 Solport)			
hair tonic	49gm	20	0	face cloth	G.296	18	0
	99gm	29	10		G.300E	20	0
petroleum jelly				WBC (234 Cartwright)			
white	jar	21	11	antiseptic	2oz	12	9
	jar	41	4		8oz	24	0
	1lb	63	10½	Wellcovax (208 BW)			
shampoo, cream,				vaccine	14	0ea	—
beauty, medicated,				Whiskas (967 Petfoods)	6doz	63	3
lemon	bottle	70gm	20				
	123gm	28	6	Windsor (1070 Windsor)	perfume stick	1219	—
Vastarel (1123 5LL)				Winslow's Mrs. (261 Christy)			
(distributors 1556 Farillon)				symp	22	3	5 7
tablets	50	17	0ea				3 3
	100	32	0ea	Woodwards (1346 Woodward)			
	1000	285	0ea	gripe water	5oz	24	0
V-CII-K (413 Lilly) TS							6 0
Pulvules							3 2
125mgm	100	14	0ea	Yardley (1355 Yardley)			
	500	68	4ea	beauty cases	1431	61	9ea
	1000	133	4ea		1434	84	2ea
250mgm	100	27	0ea		1435	101	10ea
	500	133	4ea	Beauty Magic	1513	50	0
	1000	263	4ea		1513	85	0
tablets				brilliantine, solid	1639	34	0
125mgm	100	14	0ea		1641	37	0
	500	68	4ea	complexion milk	419J	44	0
	1000	133	4ea		419L	72	0
250mgm	100	27	4ea	complexion powder	1400	43	0
	500	133	4ea	deep emollient cleanser	512J	57	0
	1000	263	4ea		512L	87	0
Veet (343 DH)				dry skin cleansing cream	413J	43	0
odorless economy	43	0	10 9	English complexion cream	414	47	0
odorless large	28	4	7 1				
Velva (60 Arden)				eye make-up			
smooth lotion	205.95	—	—	remover pads	527	34	0
				eyematique	524	46	0
Vetivite (324 Crookes)				shadow	523	43	0
(vet.)	15mils	180	0	mascara	525	43	0
Vichy (653 I&R)				shade and line	521	46	0
pastilles	5	9	1 5	twinstick brow pencil	526	26	0
Vichy-Celestins (653 I&R)				velvet liner	528	53	0
splits	35	3	5 4	feather foundation powder base	516	44	0
	(2doz)	(2doz)	2 2				
half bottles	50	8	7 7	foundation cream	1410	44	0
	(2doz)	(2doz)	3 3	hand cream "air flow"	1410	44	0
bottles	36	1	5 5		1450	58	0
Vichy-Grande-Grille (653 I&R)				Infinite Beauty	5151	65	0
splits	35	3	5 4		515L	113	0
	(2doz)	(2doz)	2 2	Lavender			
half bottles	50	8	7 7	dusting powder	1709	101	0
	(2doz)	(2doz)	3 3	foam bath	7269	84	0
bottles	36	1	5 5	oil	1734	34	0
Vichy Hopital (653 I&R)				perfume	7280	47	0
splits	35	3	5 4		7282	53	0
	(2doz)	(2doz)	2 2		7283	73	0
half bottles	50	8	7 7		7284	98	0
	(2doz)	(2doz)	3 3		7286	146	0
bottles	36	1	5 5	crystallised Cologne	7288	257	0
Vi-Magna (746 Lederle)							
symp	48	0	12 0	spray mist	7270	53	0
Vines (1282 VB)				soap toilet	7247	106	0
bay rum	4oz	18	0	bath	1662	21	0
brilliantines	4oz	18	0	talcum	1663	36	0
scuff lotion	24	0	6 0		7208	34	0
super lacquer aerosol	48	0	12 0	(plastic)	1707L	50	0
Visa (Piguet (1253 Turnpenny)				liquefying cleansing cream	412J	43	0
hair lotion	4oz	34	8 9	men's travel kit	20131	413	0
perfume	4oz	30	3ea				
	4oz	30	3ea	oatmeal complexion soap	3462	21	0
	4oz	43	2ea	skin food	411J	38	0
	1oz	61	15ea	skin freshener	411L	65	0
	2oz	104	26ea	tonic cleanser	4181	72	0
	4oz	190	45ea		430J	44	0
	8oz	380	90ea	violet hair oil	430L	72	0
	16oz	760	180ea	after shave lotion	2058J	37	0
	32oz	1520	360ea	eau de Cologne for men	2028J	53	0
atomiser	3oz	50	12 9ea				
refill	3oz	36	9 0ea				
Vittel Grande (653 I&R)							
half bottles	50	8	7 7				
	(2doz)	(2doz)	3 3				
bottles	36	1	5 5				

	lipstick refill	68	30	0	7	6	4	5
	Poise mist	1440	44	0	11	0	6	5
	pre-electric shave lotion	2022J	41	0	10	3	6	0
	shaving cream lather	2056J	24	0	6	0	3	6
	brushless	2057J	24	0	6	0	3	6
D	Clearskin	1514						
	hair control cream	2234 & 223S						
	lavender bath essence	7266						
	shaving bowl plywood container	2155						
	shaving lotion, tender skin	2158						
	vitamin hand care cream	4414						
	Yaxa (366 Dendron)							
	deodorant aerosol	6oz	35	2	8	9	4	11
	mist	13oz	24	0	6	0	3	6
	York Town (1131 Shulton)							
	after-shave lotion	2804	106	0	25	10	16	6
	Zal (1480 Izal)							
	disinfectant	small	9	9	—	—	1	1
		large	15	9	—	—	1	9
		family	24	0	—	—	2	8
	Zepto (261 Christy)							
	pencil	11	0	2	9	1	7	
D	Zincfrin (179 BDH)							
I	Zincfrin (154S Vestric)							
	eyesolution 15mls	4	7ea	1	2ea	—	—	
D	Zolyse (179 BDH)							
D	Zubes (563 Hampshire)							
	cough sweets	3lb						

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

149 Box=W. H. Box, 47 Mayflower Street, Plymouth.
Plymouth 6S17S.

236 Carven=Carven Distributors, division of Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., Trevor House, 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.

342 CVLD=C. W. L. Developments, Ltd., Mortimer Hill, Mortimer, nr. Reading, Berks. Mortimer 337.

347 Dalmas=Dalmas, Ltd., Greenfield Factory, Steeley Lane, Chorley, Lancs. Chorley 42S1.

397 Dunster=Dunster Laboratories, Ltd., 14 Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Lancs. Rochdale 46821.

425 ELC=Estee Lauder Cosmetics, Ltd., 18 Davles Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 9271.

551 GI=Gulton Industries (Britain), Ltd., Granville House, 132 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. Sloane 2191.

651 Insulex=Insulex, Ltd., 124 Barby Road, London, W.10. Ladbroke 2911.

667 JCL=Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Stoke-on-Trent 6S134.

678 Kabi=Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bilton House, Uxbridge Road, London, W.5. Ealing 4717.

797 MSG=Maria St. George, Ltd., Tile House, Tile House Lane, Denham, Bucks. Denham 2231.

837 MSD=Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd. Hoddesdon, Herts. Hoddesdon 67123.

857 ME=Monogram Electric, Ltd., Gatwick Road, Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex. Crawley 26261.

869 Muir=Marjorie Muir of London Ltd. 1a Carlton Hill, London, N.W.8. Primrose 6832.

915 OPTH=Opotherapeutics Ltd., 72 Leadenhall Market, London, E.C.3. Mincing Lane 9261.

956 Peptinol=Peptinol (G.B.), Ltd., 80 Elsw Newcaste-upon-Tyne, 4. Newcastle 36341.

980 Photopia=Photopia, Ltd., Hempstalls Lane, Staffs. Newcastle 65131.

989 Polaroid=Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., Rosan Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden City 6411.

1070 Windsor=Roberts Windsor, Ltd., Smithfield, London, E.C.1. City 6411.

1145 Sirex=Sirex, Ltd., Spirella House, Oxford, W.1. Regent 3542.

1215 T & OE=Technical & Optical Equipment, Ltd., 15 Praed Street, London, W.1. A 3181.

1501 DEA=Dreamland Electrical Appliances Shipyard Estate, Hythe, Hants. Hythe 3471.

1525 PDP=Parfums de Paris Ltd. 66 Sloa London, S.W.1. Belgravia 7342.

1558 MCL=Mayfair Chemicals, Ltd., 33 St Chadwell Heath, Essex. Seven Kings 2099.

1565 P. Plus=Paul Plus, Ltd., 29 King Street, 1 Staffs. Newcastle 65136.

1575 Ilon=Ilon Laboratories, Lorne Street, Lanarks. Hamilton 24310.

1576 P de S=Parfums de Soisel (U.K.), Ltd., Passage, London, E.1. Bishopsgate 1462.

1577 AT=Adam, Tucker & Co., Ltd., 134 Full London, S.W.10. Fremantle 9980.

1578 Vernon=Vernon & Co., Ltd., Penworth Preston, Lancs. Preston 83293.

1579 BC=Bateman (Cernelle), Nine Oaks, Ov Knutsford, Ches.

1580 Sheridan=Sheridans Laboratories, 1 Fulham Road, London, S.W.10. Flaxman 1161.

1581 Litesome=Litesome Sportswear, Ltd. Park Works, Keighley, Yorks. Keighley 2453.

1582 Albion=Albion Laboratories, Ltd., 14 ton Road, London, N.W.5. Gulliver 3478.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

A	Abderin (821 McGlashan)							
	powder	26	0	6	6	3	6	
	tablets	12	12	3	0	1	9	
A	Abdine (821 McGlashan)							
	powder single	44	0	11	0	6		
	double	(1 gross)	(1 gross)	15	6	8		
		(1 gross)	(1 gross)	15	6	8		
R	Aminosol Vitrum (930 F&B)							
	fructose ethanol solution							
	500mils	25	0ea	—	37	6		
	1000mils	43	4ea	—	65	0		
R	glucose solution							
	100mils	3	8ea	—	5	6		
	500mils	13	6ea	—	20	3		
	1000mils	24	6ea	—	36	9		
A	powder	50gm	14	8ea	—	22	0	
	250gm	66	8ea	—	100	0		
R	solution 10%							
	500mils	37	0ea	—	55	6		
D	powder	500gm						
●	Betnovate-N (518 Glaxo) TS							
	tulle 4x4	10	10	0ea	—	13	4	
D	Bonne Sante (481 F&S)							
	lotion							
C	Bounce (481 F&S)							
	hair setting gel 2oz	37	6	9	4½	5	6	
I	Bunty (234 Cartwright)							
	baby pants white, pink,							
	blue	9	0	—	—	—	—	
	primrose	9	6	—	—	—	—	
D	shampoo	17	0	4	3	2	6	
D	pants	11	0	—	—	1	6	
D	powder	17	0	4	3	2	6	
D	Camoprma (938 PD)							
	Infatabs	100						
D	Captain (234 Cartwright)							
	Cartwright (234 Cartwright)							
R	moth proofing aerosol							
	28	0	—	3	0			
A	nerve and bone liniment							
	4oz	14	0	3	6	2	3	
A	rheumatic tablets No. 350							
	50	11	6	2	10½	2	0	
D	sun-tan oil							
D	Cerevon (218 Calmic)							
	elixir	80oz						
D	Combizym (1490 IAPS)							
	dragees	30	7	8ea	1	11ea	12	2
●		60	14	4ea	3	7ea	22	8
R		150	30	8ea	7	8ea	48	6
D	Dalmaplast (347 Dalmas)							
I	Dalmaplast (347 Dalmas)							
	adhesive strapping plastic waterproof							
	½in x 2½yd	988	8	6	—	1	0	
	½in x 2½yd	989	12	0	—	1	6	
	½in x 5yd	990	13	0	—	1	7	
	½in x 5yd	991	20	0	—	2	6	
	2in x 5yd	992	32	0	—	4	0	
	3in x 5yd	993	44	0	—	5	6	
	4in x 5yd	994	54	0	—	6	9	
	½in x 1yd	951	8	6	—	1	0	
	air-vent dressings							
	908	17	0	—	2	0		

bandage elastic adhesive

2in x 3yd	103	40	8	—	4	9
2½in x 3yd	104	49	9	—	5	9
3in x 3yd	105	58	8	—	6	10
4in x 3yd	106	76	9	—	9	0
boil dressings	191	9	0	2	6	1

A = Price advanced
R = Price reduced
● = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

doctor's cabinet

refill	134	14	2ea	6½ea	20	3½
	134R	12	8ea	6½ea	18	3½
dressings assorted (100)	922A	6	1ea	—	8	6
eye shades rigid cloth	332	5	6	—	8	
elastic cloth	333	6	0	—	8½	
first aid cabinet						
No. 1	150	9	1ea	—	12	9
No. 2	159	9	1ea	—	12	9

All prices
in this
Supplement
were printed
before the Chancellor
introduced his
Budget.
If on May 3
he announced any change
of purchase tax rate
on classes of goods
included in the Supplement,
users must make any
necessary adjustment
for those changes
pending fuller information

first aid dressings

130	8	6	—
131	17	0	—
waterproof	905	8	6
	906	17	0
bulk packs			
1½in x ½in	151	5	6ea
2½in x ½in	152	8	3ea
3in x ½in	153	10	0ea
1½in x 2in	154	15	0ea
2in x 3in	155	24	0ea
2½in x 3½in	156	32	0ea
assorted	149	7	6ea

strip dressings

1½in x 1yd	140	21	6
2in x 1yd	139	25	6
2½in x 1yd	141	29	6
3in x 1yd	142	33	6
waterproof			
1½in x 1yd	995	21	6
2in x 1yd	996	29	6
3in x 1yd	997	33	6
12in x 2½in (100)	998	57	6ea

vaccination dressing

child's	167	4	2
adult's	168	7	0

wound dressings

1½in x 2in	160	5	0
2in x 3in	161	7	0

zinc oxide felt

411	13	9	—
-----	----	---	---

zinc oxide plaster

½in x 1yd	200	5	6
1in x 1yd	201	7	9
½in x 3yd	203	13	0
1in x 3yd	204	19	0
½in x 5yd	211	17	6
1in x 5yd	213	26	3
2in x 5yd	215	43	9
3in x 5yd	217	59	0
4in x 5yd	218	72	0
½in x 10yd	221	26	3
1in x 10yd	223	40	6
2in x 10yd	225	68	9
3in x 10yd	227	97	0
4in x 10yd	228	125	6

elastic

½in x 1yd	111	11	3
2in x 1yd	112	17	6
1in x 3yd	121	24	6
2in x 3yd	123	40	8

D Dalmas (347 Dalmas) existing entry

I	Dalmas (347 Dalmas)							
	baby gift set	18	0ea	—				
	nappy liner	31	6	—				
	belladonna plasters							
	7½ x 5in	10	2	2	6½			
	11 x 7in	20	2	5	0½			
	cabinets doctor's							
	refill	920	14	6ea	—			
	920R	13	0ea	—				
	surgery	921	8	0ea	—			

net dressings	825	28	6	—	3	4	A	Johnsonplast (672 Johnson)	zinc oxide plaster	5	6	—	8	tablets/capsules	16	5	9ea	—	—			
	826	50	0	—	5	10			lin x 1yd	7	9	—	11	100	35	0ea	—	—				
	827	92	0	—	10	8			lin x 1yd	13	0	—	1	Parke-Davis (938 PD)	vaccine typhoid-paratyphoid	—	—	—				
lar dressings	R24	56	0	—	6	9			lin x 3yd	17	6	—	2	A, B & cholera 1.5mils	—	—	—	—				
	R40	99	0	—	11	6			lin x 3yd	19	0	—	2	R Phospho-soda (49 AF)	6oz	68	0	17	0	9	0	
net dressings	804	25	0	—	3	0			lin x 5yd	26	3	—	3	A Pifco (983 Pifco)	hair dryers	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	805	46	0	—	5	4			2in x 5yd	43	9	—	5	Hi-speed	1050	60	3ea	14	8ea	95	0	
angular dressings	L425	7	0ea	—	9	9			3in x 5yd	59	0	—	6	ensemble	1950	69	9ea	17	1ea	110	6	
	L7525	10	8ea	—	15	0			lin x 10yd	26	3	—	3	Princess	1060	50	5ea	12	3ea	79	6	
	L755	16	6ea	—	23	3			2in x 10yd	40	6	—	4	ensemble	1960	80	10ea	19	9ea	127	6	
phonet tulle									3in x 10yd	97	0	—	11	Salon	1990	173	2ea	42	2ea	273	0	
	810	28	6	—	3	4								vibratory massager	1056	56	9ea	13	10ea	89	6	
	800	53	0	—	6	2			I Kaykill (683 Kay)	(distributors 834 MWL)				Potter & Moore (994 P&M)	Apple Blossom							
	801	68	0	—	8	0			rodenticide	tin	14	0	—	1	9	bath cubes	141					
T. Way treatment	2010	36	0	9	0	5	11			tin	36	0	—	4	6	perfume	143					
vo leg bandage	987	102	0	—	12	9			D Kepler (208 BW) malt & oil	3lb	8	4ea	—	12	6	skin perfume	145					
47 Dalmal									R Kolantyl (838 MN)	7lb	17	0ea	—	25	6	talcum	140					
47 Dalmal									gel	12oz	76	0	—	9	6	Gold Brocade						
ary (234 Cartwright)									R Kolantyl N.V. (838 MN)	tablets	120	142	0	—	17	9	bath cubes	141				
later spray refill	10	0	2	6	1	6			D Lady Gay (234 Cartwright)							perfume	143					
rtaws (683 Kay)									I Lady Gay (234 Cartwright)	hair set spray super	42	0	10	6	5	11	skin perfume	145				
(distributors 834 MWL)										hand lotion	17	0	4	3	2	6	talcum	140				
his cleanser tin	31	4	—	3	11					lacquer remover shampoo	17	0	4	3	2	6						
tube										lanoline cream	15	6	3	10	2	3						
(1037 Reckitt)										perfume L'Intrigue	39	0	9	9	5	9						
industrial pack 250	88	0	20	4	1	6				Tender Touch												
syn (234 Cartwright)										eau de Cologne	20	0	5	0	2	11						
starch aerosol 150z										hair set spray	43	0	10	9	6	3						
or V-K (1515 CD) T5										laver	20	0	5	0	2	11						
ts										soap toilet	34	3	8	7	5	0						
mgm	100	13	9ea	—	—	—			A Lergine (208 BW)	talcum	20	0	5	0	2	11						
	500	67	6ea	—	—	—				tablets 50mgm	100	16	8ea	—	25	0						
	1000	132	0ea	—	—	—				500	76	8ea	—	115	0							
	1000	27	0ea	—	—	—				compound ts4A	100	17	8ea	—	26	6						
	500	133	0ea	—	—	—				100	17	8ea	—	26	6							
	1000	263	0ea	—	—	—				500	83	4ea	—	125	0							
auder (425 ELC)									• Lobelline (234 Cartwright)	5oz	20	6	5	1	3	0						
lacquer creme										2oz												
ted										• Loxon (295 CM&R)	paste	cartridge	36	0ea	—	48	0					
lu											varidoser	49	6ea	—	66	0						
(443 Eylure)										R Luizym (1490 IAPS)	tablets	50	9	0ea	2	3ea	14	3				
shes											200	28	8ea	7	2ea	45	4					
el jewel	168	0	42	0	24	6			Marcel Rochas (796 MR)													
el mink	144	0	36	0	21	0			•	parfum de toilette	19	2ea	4	9ea	33	6						
e jewel	189	0	47	3	27	6				34	3ea	8	6ea	60	0							
yn (218 Calmic)										51	0ea	12	9ea	89	0							
ixir	80oz									88	0ea	22	0ea	154	0							
ixir	80oz																					
en & Scott (481 F&S)																						
onaire shampoo 46	0	11	6	6	9																	
oil shampoo cream																						
sachet	8	0	2	0	1	3																
jar	40	0	10	0	5	11																
egg shampoo	petite	13	8	3	5	2	0															
shampoo	petite	13	8	3	5	2	0															
h large																						
le n cream shampoo aerosol																						
gi 4 P&M)																						
b cubes (6)	304	27	5	6	11	4	0															
pme	300	120	0	30	0	17	6															
perfume	301	44	6	11	2	6	6															
st	302	72	0	18	0	10	6															
toilet (3)	306	41	0	10	3	6	0															
tem	303	31	0	7	9	4	6															
o (P&M)																						
al bath freshener 7755																						
on refill 7754																						
ly refill 7753																						
asopper (537 Grasshopper)																						
oment	16	0	4	0	2	1																
ewt (68 AH)	92	0	23	0	12	6																
anptic cream																						
	1lb	10	10ea	—	16	3																
	7lb	60	9ea	—	91	2																
	20oz	7	6ea	—	11	3																
	90oz	27	0ea	—	40	6																
rid (1490 IAPS)																						
oment	14gm	4	8ea	—	6	3																
	40gm	10	6ea	—	14	0																
	160gm	42	0ea	—	56	0																
se x (234 Cartwright)																						
	28	0	—	3	0																	
	12oz																					
id Vitrum (930 P&B)																						
	500mils	82	8ea	—	124	0																
	100mils	40	0ea	—	60	0																
	500mils	111	6ea	—	167	3																

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS
TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

543 GR=Grimwade, Ridley & Co. (Ipswich), Ltd.
Farthing Road, Sproughton, Ipswich. Ipswich 42431.
1490 IAPS=Inter-Alia Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd.
1 Kempton Road, London, E.6. 01-552-4344

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